

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 12.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2358.

## SUING FOR FIFTY MILLIONS

### A Modest Claim to Great Part of Honolulu.

FIFTY million dollars' worth of property in the heart of the city of Honolulu is what Junius Kahe will seek to obtain titles for in the Circuit Court. A local negro lawyer will engineer this suit involving a Monte Christo vision of wealth, and in a few days a motion will be filed in the Circuit Court asking that the matter of the estate of Keliiahonui, deceased, be set for a hearing. Junius Kahe is the plaintiff in the action, which was several times before the Circuit Court during the monarchical period. The overthrow of the monarchy interrupted the proceedings, and nothing whatever has been done since that time. Clarence W. Ashford was then the attorney for the plaintiff, but in 1895 he left the country and has not been in Honolulu since.

This suit, involving the stupendous amount given above, includes all the property bounded by Nuuanu stream as far as Pacific Heights; thence across the foothills to Lunalilo Home, thence in a straight line to the ocean, the fourth side being the ocean shore to the mouth of Nuuanu stream. When the suit was begun a dozen years ago the property was valuable, but has advanced in value ten-fold since then. At that time there were no imposing business blocks. Now there are six-story buildings, magnificent structures in course of erection, public improvements, both Territorial and Federal, which have caused real estate in the business and residence sections as well, included in the suit, to rise in value, until a conservative estimate placed thereon yesterday, gave it an aggregate value of at least \$50,000,000.

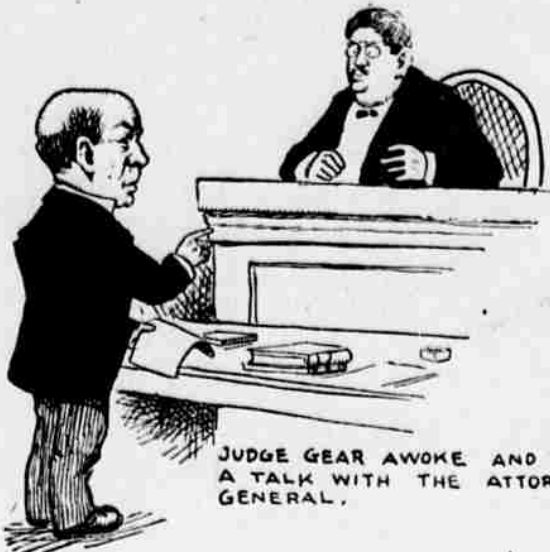
The case is that of Keliiahonui, deceased, whose will was filed in the Circuit Court in 1855. The action by Kahe was brought before Chief Justice Judd on June 25, 1890. His petition gave the following information: That he was the executor of the estate of Kamehameha I, and one of the heirs of Keliiahonui, who died on or about June 23, 1849. The old petition now on file in the Circuit Court contains the information that the will or document was filed by one L. Haalelela with the petition and that the document was the last will and testament of the said Keliiahonui, and praying that the same might be admitted to probate as such. The petitioner stated upon information and belief that the paper admitted to probate was not the last will and testament, but that it was a forged instrument, and was made or forged by the said L. Haalelela, long after the death of Keliiahonui, and but a few days before its presentation to the court. Kahe claims that the signature of the deceased was forged to the paper, as well as the body of the instrument. He also makes the allegation that evidence has been produced that there never was a will and that the same was not signed by any of the witnesses until a long time after the death of Keliiahonui. He alleges that Haalelela was admitted to testify contrary to all rules of evidence, that said paper was admitted to probate on the testimony of the said deceased sign it, and did not see him acknowledge it and the contents he did not know. The contention is made that no will was ever found. The petitioner said the estate was of great value and that it had all passed into the hands of L. Haalelela.

In showing his qualifications to bring the suit, the petitioner stated that Keliiahonui died leaving surviving him his widow, Kekauonohi, who afterwards married L. Haalelela, and she died without issue before Mr. Haalelela. He also left a sister, Nahimu, who was married to Oliver Chapin, their issue being three children. Kalamahua and Kahe were dead when the suit was brought.

Kamehameha, the remaining surviving child, was the wife of the petitioner, and was married to him in 1875, when she was nineteen years of age. She died on January 11, 1882, without living issue. By her last will, duly probated in the latter part of 1882, the petitioner was appointed executor of her estate. Kamehameha was an infant when the alleged will was probated. At that time, naturally, her father was dead, her mother infirm and on her death bed, and the petitioner states that no one appeared to represent the infant and the court did not appoint any one to represent her at the probating.

The petition further states that the petitioner left two half sisters—Kimoiki, whose mother was Kapuamohu, the first wife had by Kaumuali, King of Kauai, the father of the deceased and Nihimu. The latter was a daughter of the said Kaumuali and Makua, his second wife. That the said Kimoiki, deceased, left as issue Her Majesty, Queen Kapiolani; Her Royal Highness, Virginia Kapiolani; Her Royal Highness, Kekaulike, who now deceased. The latter was the mother of the Princess David Kawanakoa and Jonah Kalia.

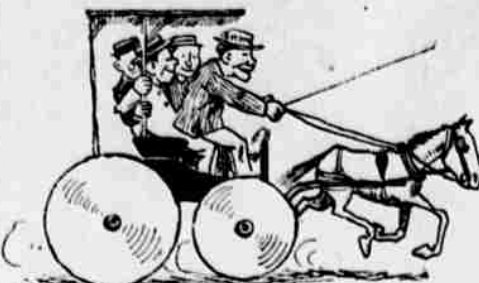
## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



JUDGE GEAR AWOKES AND HAD A TALK WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.



THE ITALIAN PEDDLER MAKES HIS DEBUT.



PAKES ARE ENJOYING THEIR HOLIDAYS.



GO WAY BACK, AND SIT DOWN. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOME RULERS CAMP.



BOWLING IS THE LATEST FAD IN SPORTS.

## PRESIDENT HAS NOT ASKED DOLE'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is no authoritative foundation for the report that Samuel Parker has been selected to replace Governor Dole of Hawaii. It is not likely that the President will have the information necessary to enable him to act for some time to come. It is perfectly well known that he has not written to Dole asking for his resignation, and as between Dole and some of the elements which are clamoring for his official head, the chances are more than fair that the President would stand by Dole on general principles. What the future movements in this case may be cannot be forecast at this time.—Boston Transcript.

## OPENS ROAD TO THE SUGAR LOAF

The old Tantalus road, from the Schmidt residence to the top of Sugar Loaf mountain is being opened as a private enterprise by Mr. S. T. Alexander. This was undertaken by him when it was found that the road which he projected straight up the mountain from Makiki, was impossible upon the figures named by him as his limit.

The new road will be built whenever it can be done for \$15,000, but until that time he will reach his place through this new line of travel. The road crosses the Schmidt property and then dropping through the valley rises over the ridge back of Sugar Loaf. The route along the sides of this mountain is direct to the place of Mr. Alexander. Dickey & Newcomb are now designing a bungalow for Mr. Alexander, which is to be erected as soon as the road is passable. The house will be of the most approved mountain plan and will be highly ornamental to the landscape. Adjoining the place of Mr. Alexander are the lots of Mr. H. P. Baldwin and Mr. J. P. Cooke, and it is believed that both of these gentlemen will improve their property as soon as the roads are finished.

### Prince Henry's Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The expenses for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia are to be met by a private subscription, and the committee on Finance, named by the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangement, is now at work discussing methods and means of raising the money needed. No decision has been arrived at thus far, but at a meeting of the committee on finance, which will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, it is likely that a definite plan will be approved.

The trial of the Alturas, Cal. lynch-ers still continues to furnish considerable excitement. After an interesting fight between the attorneys, Judge Harrington advised them to settle their quarrel with pistols.

## MORE STEAMERS FROM SEATTLE

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will establish another route for its vessels. It has decided to give a monthly service between Seattle and Tacoma and Honolulu, using the through vessels from New York.

On March 25 the Oregonian will leave the Sound for Honolulu, and on April 29 the Californian will come the same route. General Freight Agent Morse said yesterday the new route will in no way interfere with the prompt receipt of freight from New York, as the freight will be landed at San Francisco and reshipped here in the company's local boats, arriving here about eighty days after leaving New York. The net rate of \$3.59 a ton on freight from the Sound will be maintained.

Mr. Morse further stated that the saving of a large amount of money for coal was an additional inducement in starting the new service. Vessels going to the Sound will load bunker coal at Nainaimo, and then take freight. The coal can be loaded at that place for \$4 a ton less than in San Francisco. The advent of the new service will undoubtedly affect the business of the Globe Navigation Company, and a rate war is far from improbable. The latter company is at present the only steamer line between the Sound and the Hawaiian Islands. Their freight rate is \$4 a ton, and it is anticipated that the cut of the American-Hawaiian line will be met.

### A Freeze Out.

HILLO, February 6.—The cold storage schedule on perishable goods made out by the Matson Navigation Company for the new steamer Enterprise are reduced to a point that it is hoped will fill the ninety-ton space set aside for that vessel for cold storage freight. The schedule is as follows: Eggs, 5c per dozen; butter, fish and fruit, 3c per pound; fresh meat, 2 1/2c per pound. In large shipments even better rates than these will probably be made. The company has spent over \$75,000 in adding the cold storage and passenger facilities to the equipment of the Enterprise.

In certain seasons of the year these rates will make easy a staple instead of a luxury, and the price of steaks will also be materially affected.

## WILL LET CARTER GO ON ALONE

HOME RULERS will not send an emissary to Washington to attempt to counteract the influence of Senator George R. Carter, if the recommendations of the committee appointed yesterday to consider and report upon the matter are permitted to lead. After giving long and thorough consideration to the proposition yesterday afternoon it was decided by the three men chosen for the service that such a course was not advisable.

The Sunday morning session of the executive committee of the Home Rulers was a well attended meeting, and the action taken was after long and full debate. The proposition which came before the meeting was whether or not there should be sent to the Capital a man who could present the situation to the President as it appears in the eyes of the Home Rulers. It developed in the discussion that the statement of Senator Carter, that he would welcome suggestions and facts from men of every shade of political opinion, had aroused in the minds of some of the members of the committee the idea that their party, instead of giving views to Senator Carter, should send on some person commissioned to see the President and set before him all that he should know as to the situation.

During the talks it was shown that the conservative sentiment of the members present was that there will be a successor to Governor Dole appointed very soon, but that without doubt it will be a Republican, and consequently there could be little effect by the sending of a Home Rule commissioner.

Some of the speakers did not agree with the proposition that the office should be given to a native Republican, but they favored rather the selection of some one intimately connected with the old order of things. It was deemed advisable, however, that there should be serious consideration given to the matter of sending on such a commission as had been proposed, and the result was the passage of a resolution providing for a committee to consider the matter. This committee, as named, consisted of Prince Cupid, Senator Kalia, and Representative Emmelhuth. As Prince Cupid was not present, the committee was given power to act, and the two members present were to notify Prince Cupid.

The committee met during the afternoon at the Walker residence of the Prince and a long session was held. The matter first narrows itself down to a question of men. There were few available members of the party. Mr. Emmelhuth could not leave his business and when the matter was passed up to the Prince it was seen that there would be some question as to the value of his services, owing to the fact that his brother is the son-in-law of Colonel Parker.

Senator Carter's mission was discussed, and it was decided that his representations would be fair, making the natural allowances for his affiliations with the other party, and so it was decided by the committee that everything should be left in the hands of Delegate Wilcox. The committee will report against the advisability of sending any one from here especially to take up the matters to be covered in the report which Senator Carter will make, but it may advise the sending of special letters to the Delegate.

Wilcox is believed to be able to secure the ear of President Roosevelt, and he will keep close watch of the situation, so as to make a statement when that of the visitor from the city shall have been heard by the Chief Executive.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of General Fremont, is said to be destitute at Kansas City. She has a claim of \$50,000 against the United States government which may now be paid.

## PARKER IS EN ROUTE TO HAWAII

### Denies Having Said He Was to Be Governor.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Among islanders and men of affairs here, who have interests in Hawaii, the question of Sam Parker's remarks concerning his expectations in the way of the governorship, is still discussed above all other topics. Telegrams tell of his denials that he said what has been attributed to him, and among the prominent folk here there is little credence given to the story of the promises of the President.

Colonel Parker and his bride and Prince and Princess Kawanakoa are expected to arrive here the first of the week, from their Eastern trip. They have taken the deck staterooms on the Sierra, which will leave on Thursday next, February 6th, and everything is ready for their departure for their island home. They will stop at the Occidental during the few days of their stay here, and it is expected they will have the company of several of the kamaainas now here on their return journey.

It develops here that there will be a strong pressure brought to bear to prevent any change in the administration of affairs in the islands, by California capitalists. There are many men here who have large interests down there, and they have been quite anxious, since they learned the extent to which the native population would go to embarrass the administration. The result is that the men here, believing that the Governor has shown his strength in the past, will make strong representations in his behalf, should it later develop that the conspiracy against him has any great strength in Washington.

There is a stronger feeling in some quarters here as to the future of Hawaiian securities, and the values of investments in Honolulu. There is now going into mortgages there a good deal of money from the savings banks. Several small advances are reported, and it is understood that a large loan will be made soon to the Kapiolani estate, if all the preliminaries are in order. The amount is placed in the region of a quarter of a million dollars, and it is understood that the sum is to be used by the estate in consolidating its bills payable, refunding them at a lower rate of interest. The saving in interest alone is said to be nearly \$5000, in favor of the estate.

### NO MORE OFFICIAL LOBBYING.

The President Interdicts a Common Practice of Federal Employees.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

(THEODORE ROOSEVELT.)

(White House, January 31, 1902.)

It is understood this executive order by the President inhibiting government officers and employees from attempting to influence legislation is the result of complaints made by members of Congress that Postoffice employees, and particularly route agents and general delivery letter carriers, in their districts, are making every possible effort to secure legislation by Congress favorable to their interests, and in some instances threats had been made that unless their representatives in Congress favored such legislation they would not be re-elected. The President is fully determined that this thing shall cease, and it is said that any person who violates the order will be summarily dismissed from the government service.

### Santos Dumont's Plans.

NEW YORK, January 30.—A cable to the World from Santos Dumont says: "The Prince of Monaco arrived tonight at Villefranche on board the yacht Princess Alice. Santos Dumont says he will go up tomorrow to meet the Prince two miles out at sea and will try to descend on the yacht and return to Monaco with the Prince. The daring project is the subject of conversation tonight."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The custom house authorities have been notified of the shipment of two million cigars from Manila to this port. They are coming on regular steamers by way of Hongkong. This is the first shipment. Many others are to follow. The factories in the Philippines are running day and night to supply the orders for the American trade.



# DENOUNCE LEPER BILL

## Republicans Meet and Outline Position.

Whereas, there has been recently introduced in Congress by Delegate R. W. Wilcox a bill providing for the establishment of a national reservation for the confinement of lepers on the Island of Molokai, and whereas, said bill is calculated to seriously injure the commercial, property and social interests of the Territory; Therefore, be it resolved, that the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled does hereby protest against the passage of said bill, and further, desires to be placed on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation looking to this end.

Whereas, the Republican Territorial Committee, at its regular monthly meeting held on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1902, unanimously expressed its disapproval of any such attempt in words as follows: "Resolved, that our National Committee and Hawaiian Delegate in Congress be advised that the Republican party here expresses their disapproval of any attempt to amend the organic act of this Territory in reference to the suffrage of the natives of these Islands."

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Republicans and citizens of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse the action of the Republican Territorial Committee in voicing our disapproval of any attempt to amend the organic act so as to restrict the suffrage of the natives of these Islands.

A mass meeting of citizens of Honolulu, representing the native and haole, the kamaaina and malihini elements, expressed in the resolutions above their dissent from the bill introduced in Congress by Delegate Wilcox and their assent to the action of the Republican committee of the question of the franchise.

The meeting, which was held at the drill shed Saturday evening, was one which was large enough to fairly fill the seats in the hall, though the number might well have been doubled without causing crowding. There was a preponderance of white citizens, though by no means all those present were such, the native Republicans being represented by a sprinkling of no inconsiderable numbers throughout the room. There were, too, many members of other parties, leaders of the Home Rule party being in evidence throughout the hall, while without the doors were many others, including the wife of the delegate, whose actions were being criticized.

Berger's music makers were on hand soon after seven o'clock, and for a half-hour played before the drill shed, later taking position on the platform where they rendered selections between the various speeches. The stage was arranged with a chairman's table at the center, with a combination of American and Hawaiian flags in the draping. On one side was placed the band, while the speakers of the evening sat opposite. It was eight o'clock when Chairman Kaulukou called the meeting to order, saying that there were only two subjects before the meeting, the leper bill and the disfranchisement of the native Hawaiians. With a very few words he introduced as the first speaker of the evening W. C. Achi, who spoke in Hawaiian, the interpretation being made by W. J. Coelho.

Senator Achi said that he was surprised that the delegate should have introduced the leper bill without any petition or request from here, and said that he considered that it was opposed to every interest here. He traced the history of the leper settlement and said that he did not think there ever would be a Legislature here which would fail to make liberal appropriations for the support of the persons segregated there. He said there were 1000 lepers on the settlement, and that there were two thousand on the mainland, which would mean a terrible crowding there. The fact that there are many lepers in the Philippines was referred to and also that the United States might at any time be called upon to remove all the lepers there.

Senator Achi referred to the fact that the cable and canal construction could make this even more prominent than it now is, and that there must never attach to it the reputation of being the leper settlement of the country, or there would be no one who would dare come here, and also that an Hawaiian, wherever he would go would find the hotels closed against him. As to the story of disfranchisement, he said this was an invention of Wilcox, to bolster up his own cause, and that the Republicans would never do such a thing. Applause punctuated the speech all through.

Representative William Aylett was next introduced, and said it must not be permitted that Wilcox should foist on us a bill which would change the name of Hawaii from the "Paradise of the Pacific" to the "dumping ground for lepers."

William Olepau, a longshoreman, who sold his business was the handling of sugar in bags into ships, said the bringing into dispute of the islands as a leper settlement would break all business and would drive away all enterprises. He argued that the theory that there would be any cures was fallacious, else there would have been cures on the mainland.

The resolutions with appropriate whereases and final clauses, providing

that they be forwarded to the President and both Houses of Congress in the first case, and to the delegate and National Committee in the second, were passed with enthusiasm. The meeting had somewhat shrunk in size, owing to the fact that the translation took much time, and the hour was quite late when the meeting closed.

## NEGOTIATING WITH CHINESE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Though the United States failed to secure the insertion in the Chinese protocol of a provision assuring the maintenance of the "open door" in China, this result will be achieved, it is learned, by the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the Peking government. When in Peking Special Commissioner Rockhill, under instructions given him by Secretary Hay, made an earnest effort to induce the powers to agree to the negotiation of a joint commercial treaty with China. Europe was not prepared, however, to co-operate with the United States, and it therefore became necessary to negotiate separate commercial arrangements.

In the new treaty there will be incorporated a provision which will read something like this: "That whatever privilege, exemption, benefit or advantage is already or may hereafter be conceded by China to the official representatives or to the merchants, subjects or citizens of any other country, in respect to their personal property rights or occupations, shall at the time be extended to like official representatives, merchants and citizens of the United States; that the lowest rates of duties or charges imposed on persons, property or articles of international commerce of any foreign national origin shall be immediately applicable to like articles of United States origin; and no other or higher duties, charges, burdens or restrictions of any kind shall be imposed on exports of the United States than those imposed on the imports of the most favored nation."

## FOUGHT FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

The arrests for Saturday and Sunday included: Drunkenness, Gus Que, James Carey, Sylvia Grant, W. H. Dunn, D. Brown, W. Kibbins, Antonio Paris, Demster, A. C. Thayer, J. Duffy, Robert Johnson, T. Bennett, O. Lynn, J. Sanderson, Ed Blair, Paokao, George Ward, Mike Berg, Kila, E. Fogarty, Palea, F. Gustavson, Smith.

Affray, D. C. Mills, J. Walker, J. Cong, A. Watson, J. C. McGuire, Chas. Rogers. Assault and battery, Samuel Castle, on Ouali (W.); Tome Kaaleole, on Mona. Investigation, Kipilano.

Saturday was the wildest night of the year from an alcoholic standpoint, no less than a score of drunks being rounded up. They were mostly men from the transport Meade, however, and were released on depositing the usual cash bail of \$5. The chances are that when their names are called in the District Court this morning, they will be found to be negligent quantities.

The majority of the transport men arrested had plenty of gold in their possession, one who was picked up asleep in the rear of a Chinaman's store, being in possession of \$200. He said that he felt tired and was looking for a place to lie down and rest, when sleep overtook him. The only real trouble of the two days occurred in the Merchant's Exchange on Saturday night. Two soldiers from the Meade each placed \$250 in gold on the floor of the saloon and fought for it. One man, Mills, was knocked out in three minutes, and the winner, a Peruvian named Coug, ordered drinks for the house. While he was standing at the bar the vanquished one seized a beer glass and threw it at Coug's head, inflicting a nasty scratch. Then Coug grabbed a schooner and assailed Mills with it, cutting him up so badly that medical assistance had to be requisitioned.

Four men, including the principals, were arrested and charged with affray. They furnished bail and it is said, were on board the Meade when she pulled out last night.

## MISS ROOSEVELT AS AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Reports that Miss Alice Roosevelt is to be permitted to attend the coronation of King Edward in June next are annoying to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. No one in the White House will discuss the subject, but it is known that while the family have talked over such a visit, no decision has been reached. It is denied that Miss Roosevelt is anxious to attend the coronation, but that the President is averse to it. All talk about Miss Roosevelt ranking next to Princesses of the blood were she to go to London is as foolish as the report that she therefore would wear a robe of royal purple.

Diplomats in Washington are greatly worried because the report is not denied. According to their training they cannot imagine that a rumor of this sort should so long go uncondemned. One diplomat says: "The American people may consider this matter simply in the light of a girl's whim which should be gratified. The British government at this juncture would move heaven and earth to secure its realization. Its tendency would be to defeat some of the shrewdest diplomatic efforts of the past year. The British press and diplomats would enlarge its social and international importance."

## SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBER- LAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# KONOHI ON MAUI

## Not So Much Do- ing as Former Years.

MAUI, Feb. 8.—Judging from the noise of exploding firecrackers, it would not seem probable that Chinese New Year is being celebrated on Maui in a less lavish manner than is customary, but so it is stated, nevertheless. Possibly the luau or banquets are less elaborate, or include a smaller number of guests than formerly.

Surely during yesterday and today enough powder was used to appease the evil spirits for another year, not only at every little store in the tiny villages throughout the Kula region, but also at the larger Chinese colonies of Makawao, Pala, Wailuku, etc.

During the evening of the 7th, Ah Chee, a prominent merchant of Market street, Wailuku, gave a fine luau, which was well attended by some of the leading Hawaiians and foreigners of the town.

Awana, of Makawao, also entertained in his own hospitable style quite a number of well known people the same evening.

It seems that the Japanese are also celebrating Konohi, for many of them have ceased their usual daily labors, and are keeping, or will keep, the 7th, 8th and 9th in a festive manner.

Today in Kula, and at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, they are holding horse-races in honor of the Oriental new year.

Apres of racing, during the 6th, while the Japanese sports were exercising their horses at the race track, either by a collision of stumbling, one horse and rider fell to the ground in such a manner that the animal was instantly killed, while the man was only badly bruised.

## STRAYS.

This is the coldest winter in fifteen years on Maui. The thermometer is constantly registering below 60 degrees nights and mornings. In consequence, pneumonia, grip and bad colds are prevalent.

Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Pala, who has been suffering from a severe attack of grip, is much better. Dr. Dinegan, of Kilauea, attended him.

District Magistrate Charles Copp, of Makawao, is also recovering from his illness—pleuro-pneumonia. During the 4th he was able to hold court at his residence. His son Harry of Honolulu has been visiting him.

During the week Lawrence R. Crook assumed his new duties as clerk of the Circuit Court of Wailuku, the position formerly held by James N. K. Keola, who resigned, owing to the pressure of work in the tax office.

The Paumotu Mill is busy night and day.

Corn and potato planters of Kula are busy cultivating their lands, preparatory for planting. On the field corn sells at \$1.15, and potatoes at \$1.50.

The evening of the 14th the Makawao Debating Society will discuss the question of making Kahului and Kala-wao a national leper settlement.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

A European oil trust is being formed.

The cold wave in Los Angeles did little damage.

Salt Lake City is to have a new evening paper.

The Alaskan telegraph system is now in working order.

Two unknown men were burned to death at Stockton.

It is reported that President Diaz of Mexico may resign.

Fire destroyed a block of fine buildings in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Heaton will erect a \$500,000 building in Berkeley.

Ex-Congressman Charles Sprague of Massachusetts is dead.

Mountain lions have been carrying off sheep in California.

The California prune growers may unite in a stock company.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been placed on the retired list.

Harriman is negotiating for the purchase of the Mexican Central.

The Southern Pacific will build a broad gauge road in California.

The House has passed the bill creating a permanent census bureau.

San Francisco is to have a new eight-story hotel on Sutter street.

Admiral Schley was given an enthusiastic reception at Louisville, Ky.

Oakland prisoners who attempted to escape were jailed by the guards.

Josef Hoffmann, the piano prodigy, is giving concerts in San Francisco.

Governor Taft testified before the Senate at to conditions in the Philippines.

The San Francisco Grand Jury has indicted the assassins of Mrs. Killbuck.

Harvard College has received a \$50,000 subscription for the study of chronic diseases.

The annual State convention of the St. Patrick's Alliance is being held at Oakland.

A deputy marshal at Hiamna, Alaska, killed a prisoner who was trying to escape.

Mayor Schmitz and the City Hall "push" are still bitterly fighting in San Francisco.

Judge Wickersham, of Tacoma, has been appointed to succeed Judge Noyes of Alaska.

The army board to select the sites for four permanent camps, is in session at Washington.

James C. Peasley has resigned as vice president and treasurer of the Burlington route.

Jack Wade and B. H. Dalton were hanged at Portland for the murder of James Morrow.

Edward Le Breton, of San Francisco, has given \$100,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

and dairy products.

There is a possibility of another naval conflict between the Colombian and revolutionary forces.

Another mysterious suit has been filed at Minneapolis against the northern securities merger.

The story of a duel between the Prince of Montenegro and his brother, Prince Mirko, is denied.

There is rumor of a railway alliance between the Moores of the Rock Island and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. Innes, wife of the famous bandmaster, George Innes, has brought a counter suit for divorce.

Canada claims fishing rights near Vancouver, and may exclude Americans from the halibut fisheries.

Jim Howard, one of the Kentucky Goebel murderers, has been found guilty, and sent to prison for life.

John O'Hanlon, a San Francisco blacksmith, was found dead, and is thought to have been murdered.

The Burlington is said to have stopped work on the Morkan extension until the merger question is settled.

Allen Goucher, one of the murderers of Policeman Robinson, at San Francisco, is believed to be incognito.

Miss Marie Murphy, a pretty California actress, is to marry John Erhardt Mulhild, a New York millionaire.

Governor Shaw was presented with an ebony cane from the Philippines before leaving Iowa for Washington.

Senator Tillman severely scored the national policy in the Philippines during the discussion of the tariff bill.

Mrs. Lovell White has resigned as president of the California Women's Club because of the color line fight.

An earthquake is said to have caused the breaking off of the peak of one of the Olympic mountains in Washington.

St. John Dix maintains his innocence of wrecking two banks at Tacoma, and says he himself was one of the victims.

The bill providing for a new custom house at San Francisco, and carrying an appropriation of \$1,500,000, has passed Congress.

An anonymous gift of \$100,000 has been made to Columbia University for the department of Chinese language and literature.

A committee of Baptist clergymen paid a value of \$1.23 each on 200 sermons lost by a Virginia minister in a railroad wreck.

The Indians on the Apache agencies in Arizona will be compelled to support themselves, the government having cut off their supplies.

J. R. Dunn of the Chinese inspection service at San Francisco, spoke in favor of the exclusion law, before the House committee.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, who has been studying labor conditions in New York for the British Parliament, has returned to London.

The seals alleged to have belonged to the Dowager Empress of China were sold in London for £385. They formed part of the British loot.

A youthful gang of bandits, the leader only twelve years of age, has been captured at San Jose, and charged with arson and burglary.

Socialist and Catholic factions in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies fought with their fists over the proposed prosecution of a Socialist member.

A San Francisco man who wanted a divorce wrote to a Seattle court clerk, including a stamp for the return of a decree, giving the reasons for the proposed legal separation.

The House has appointed a committee to investigate revenue treaties, refuting the assertion of Senate leaders, that the House of Representatives had nothing to do with treaties.

Senator Morgan spoke on the pending Philippine tariff bill, praising the work of the commission, and declaring that the archipelago should be represented by a delegate, the same as Hawaii.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 30.—Considerable excitement has been caused in local marine circles by the theory of a probable collision between the Condor and the Matteawan advanced by Captain Hasdorff of the Cape Flattery lightship, and every circumstance tending to throw light on the fate of the two vessels is now cited in support of a deduction that appears most tenable.

The steamers called from Ladysmith and Victoria, B. C., respectively, on December 3d and passed through the straits within a half-hour of one another.

The course of the Matteawan, bound for San Francisco, and the Condor for Honolulu, would have been exactly the same for at least twenty miles after leaving Cape Flattery. The Matteawan was noticed in the afternoon by the weather observer at Neah Bay, six miles from the termination of the cape.

He has so reported to the local office. Still later Captain Hasdorff of the lightship stationed four miles south of Cape Flattery, and anchored off Flattery Rocks, noted the steamer southward bound two miles off and evidently in distress.

The Condor must have been at that time but a short distance behind. It is now believed here that the Matteawan put back for shelter at Neah Bay, and at some point near and undoubtedly southward of Cape Flattery, collided with the Condor. The terrible marine tragedy which would follow such a collision is accepted here as the explanation of the mystery which shrouds the fate of the missing craft.

FACTS ARE STUBORN

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Ship I. F. Chapman

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

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27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu

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At Your Receptions,

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Social Gatherings.

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## TRANSPORT SERVICE

### Changed Attitude of Secretary Root.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Senator Perkins said today that he had been assured that nothing would be done in the matter of turning the transport service over to private contractors for at least a year.

"Secretary Root has changed his attitude somewhat on this matter," said Senator Perkins. "He was very anxious to have authority from Congress to sell the government vessels and make contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies, but in view of the showing made by Quartermaster-General Ludington and the officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, Secretary Root is now loath to act. I am satisfied that nothing will be done for a year, if at all."

Representative Kahn said tonight that he had talked with Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and that Hull said he was much opposed to turning the transports over to private contract. "So far as the House is concerned," said Representative Kahn, "I think it is safe to say that nothing will be done this session looking toward disposing of the government transport service or letting private contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies. The system appears to be satisfactory to the House, and will remain as it is."

#### WANT TO SELL US OIL.

To get a slice of the oil trade in the Hawaiian Islands is the ambition of a few local producers, says the Los Angeles Herald, who are now considering the proposition of opening negotiations with some of the sugar refiners and planters in the hope that contracts will be closed for Los Angeles petroleum.

It is a well known fact that fuel consumers of the islands are looking to California for oil, which they will substitute for coal because it means a large financial saving. Already contracts have been closed by certain Kern river producers, and the coming year 1,000,000 barrels of Kern river oil will be shipped to the islands. Experts who are familiar with the fuel situation in Hawaii state that approximately 200,000 tons of coal are consumed yearly there, and that the bulk of it is used in pumping water for irrigating cane. The cost delivered at the pumps is close to \$10 a ton, or an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000; this is equal to 6 per cent on over \$33,000,000. How to reduce this enormous expense is of vital interest to the sugar industry there.

It is believed that local oil could be delivered at the cane plants at a considerable saving over coal. Tank steamers could be loaded at San Pedro at a cost of considerably less than it costs to ship the oil from the Kern river fields to tide-water.

#### CLAIMS FOR RIO LOSS.

United States Commissioner Morse has filed in the United States District Court his report showing that the following claims have been filed against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for damages for loss of life and property in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro near the Golden Gate on February 22 of last year:

Sarah Jehu, loss of life of her daughter, Sarah Rowen, \$4000; R. C. Hawes, administrator, loss of life of Naomi Wakefield and property, \$26,739; Rana Miller, executrix of estate of Sarah Wakefield, loss of life and property, \$10,075; Maria Gussoni and Felice Gussoni, wife and child of the late Anselmo Gussoni, loss of life and property, \$10,000; Frances Ripley, loss of her property, \$148.50; Clara Barwick, wife, and Hattie and Henry, children of Edward Barwick, ship's butcher, who was lost, \$35.25; William F. Aldrich, executrix, loss of life of Lillia Wildman, \$10,000; administrator, loss of life of her husband, Henry Guyon, \$25,000; and Sarah Guyon for breach of contract and property lost and her children, Milton, Ernest and Edward, for property lost, \$325—total amount of the claims, \$163,042.50.

The value of the steamer after the wreck, plus freight and passage money pending, has been appraised at \$24,873.93, but the claimants aver that the company is responsible for the whole amount of the damages asked for, and that the vessel was lost because of the negligence and unskillfulness of the servants of the company in attempting to bring the vessel into the harbor in a thick fog and without taking any soundings.

#### FOR STEAMSHIP MEN.

The United States local inspectors of steam vessels at this port are very much interested in the fate of a bill recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Morris to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so that the local boards of inspectors shall be aided by a jury in their investigations in cases of incompetency and misconduct committed by a licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license.

The new bill provides that if the accused be an engineer the jury shall consist of engineers, but if he be a master, pilot or mate, then the jury shall consist of either masters, pilots or mates. In enforcing the attendance of jurors the inspectors shall have the same powers as those exercised by the Circuit Court of the United States. The accused shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and shall have the privilege of questioning and objecting to jurors. The verdict of the jury shall be final so far as the facts are concerned, except that the board of inspectors, if it deems the verdict contrary to evidence, may set the same aside.

If a majority of the jury shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness or willfully violated any of the provisions

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

THERE has been too much politics in the air to permit of a great deal of business during the week, on the stock exchange. In fact, only 225 shares were reported as sold, and these transactions cover only two corporations. There has been a lull after the recent small sized flurry, which advanced several stocks, and the present outlook is that there will be little doing for a few days, as the buyers of shares are occupied with other matters. Taking the situation generally, the loosening in prices seems to be due to a feeling that in spite of the higher price of sugar, there will be greater time spent in thinking of political matters than in contemplating the values of stocks. Several financial leaders say there will be slightly lower prices along the non-dividend earning list, and that the complete recovery of the market may not be looked for until there have been actual returns from the stock now going forward.

In many quarters there is a growing belief that when the returns from the crop now being taken off come in, there will be an increase in the volume of the circulating medium here, and that this will have a decided effect upon the situation. For instance, it is thought there will be, through the funding of indebtedness of various plantations, dividends paid on certain shares which heretofore have been regarded as needing more time to fully develop. It is understood that some of the Mainland creditors of plantations have signified a belief that this course would lead to a more certain and speedy recovery here. Whether or not this would be proper and permitted are questions.

Waiialua took the greater portion of the attention of the brokers during the week. There were several sales at 55, aggregating a total of 185 shares. These changed hands at various times, and left something to be desired even at that. The buying orders were greatest in that stock, and there are yet several which have not been filled. The tendency is toward a steadiness in the stock at the figure which has ruled.

The closing sale yesterday was the only other item of interest in the week's performances. This was a transfer of seventy shares of O. R. & L. Co. at 55. The stock list erroneously reported the transaction as a sale of Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. The stock which was sold has been having a slight tendency to decline, there being offerings at 88 earlier in the week, but the sale made was the only transaction which has been made in the stock recently, the last previous sale being 10 points above the price of yesterday.

Despite the fact that there were no other sales, there was evident a little softening in several other shares during the week. There is Hawaiian Sugar in the market which can be had at 27; Oahu is not strong at 92.50, while Ookala has been quoted privately at 7.75. There have been no alterations in other lines, and there may be some time elapse before business resumes its usual course.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Small sales of real estate, in which little money is changing hands, are the features of the week's real estate business. There will be large amounts yet to pay on these holdings, which are almost all in the outlying districts. There have been a half dozen of the sales reported from the Nuuanu subdivision of Schnack, and several others from Ach's Kalihi tracts. There is a little inquiry from the other suburban points, but the sales are not to be recorded as yet.

In the list of mortgages of the week are several which show that there is coming into the market money from San Francisco, which is being let out at 12 per cent, a reduction of 1/2 per cent from the rate ruling here. Most of this money is coming from the German Savings Bank, and it is understood that there is more coming on the same terms. There are several mortgages which are held on the terms which are local, and these are to be refunded as soon as there is any chance to get the money at the lower rate. One feature of the San Francisco money lenders is that they will not make the loans until there has been a provision that the rents from the property shall be held for the payment of the interest charges first. When these conditions are met there is little loss of time in arranging the loans.

There is being made good progress upon the various buildings in the course of construction here, and the outlook is of the best. Plans are being prepared for several new things down town, but there are leases which have some time to run, as in the case of the Peacock block, and there will be nothing decided until those interests are wiped out.

The bids which were opened for the Eagan-Frear block show a wide range of prices for work. The lowest bid was that for concrete, F. W. Knigh, at \$19,682; for brick, \$20,055. Other bids were C. H. Patsig, \$21,400; Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, \$22,638.55, both for brick; J. Walker, \$22,876, for concrete; other bids were received until the limit of \$29,990, for brick, was the highest. The bids have been sent over to Dr. Frear, on Hawaii, for his consideration. The bids for the Metropolitan Market's slaughter house ranged from \$5,900 to over \$14,000.

of the statute they shall so find in their verdict, and the board shall thereupon suspend or revoke the license of the accused, unless it set the verdict aside. In that case the board may render a final decision or it may order a further investigation before another jury. In the latter case the evidence taken on the first investigation may be read in evidence upon the second.

Jurors shall be entitled to the same compensation as jurors in the United States Circuit Court of the circuit. The jury shall consist of not less than three nor more than five persons. The right of appeal is preserved.

#### PILICE OF SUGAR.

It is not easy to tell what would be the sugar to Cuba raw sugar, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The fact that the admission of sugar from Hawaii free of duty did not reduce the price of sugar to the consumer proves very little. During the twenty-three years of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii the Hawaiian production of sugar was very small compared with the Cuban production. Therefore the Pacific railroads, in combination with the steamship companies, maintained rates which kept eastern sugar off the Pacific coast and confined Hawaiian sugar to the Pacific Coast. There was no competition in sugar because there was no competition in transportation. Recently there has developed competition in California between the great beet producers and the smaller independent producers, between California beet sugar and Hawaiian cane sugar, and in the interior of the continent, between sugar from the East and sugar from the Pacific coast. With this amount of actual or potential competition it is not at all certain that a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar would be felt only by the Cuban grower. If it was, it would not hurt the domestic producer; if it reduced the general price of raw sugar it would be pretty certain to reduce the price of refined also.

#### THE CANTON-HANKOW ROAD.

In a day or two a corps of surveyors will arrive from New York en route to China to complete final surveys of a railroad 750 miles long, which is to be constructed in that country by an American syndicate. William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, made the preliminary surveys about three years ago under the direction of the late Senator C. B. Brice of Ohio, who was at the head of the syndicate. Mr. Parsons is now the president of the syndicate, and he has selected the surveyors who are soon to finish the surveys.

The road is to run from Canton north to Hankow, where it will connect with the Belgian syndicate's line to Peking. The actual work of construction will commence some time next summer, and it is expected the line can be finished in five years. Chinese labor will be used in building the road, but all the manufactured supplies, such as rails, cars, locomotives and bridge material will be purchased in the United States, and large quantities of the same shipped through the port of San Francisco.

The syndicate for building the road will get from the Chinese government \$42,500,000 in fifty-year 5 per cent gold bonds, besides certificates of indebtedness for cash, which will entitle the holders to a certain percentage out of the annual net earnings of the railroad.

## INSPECT MILLS AND PLANTATIONS

(From Saturday's daily.)

The special party which has spent the past two days in looking over the plantations on this island, returned yesterday afternoon, having gone through to Kahuku, giving to each of the plantations along the road plenty of time to get ready for the inspection.

The start was made Thursday morning, when the special train, consisting of the private car of President Dillingham and a parlor car, was sent out after the regular morning train, going first to Honolulu plantation. There the train was met by the Hawaiian lines of the estate, and an excellent chance given for the observation of the growing of the cane. The mill was shown by Manager Low, and then the party went on to Oahu plantation. There the same course was followed, and it was not until the mill at Oahu was reached that the upper levels of luncheon were served in the car.

The next stop was made at Ewa, where the party found the most enjoyable and interesting portion of the trip to be the inspection of the building of a new mill about an old one, while it was yet in operation. The estate was seen, too, and the run to Waiialua took until dinner time.

Yesterday the time was divided between Waiialua plantation and Kahuku, Manager Goodale showing the visitors all over the first plantation, the mill and the pump stations. The end of the road brought yet another mill, which was explained by Manager Adams at length. After lunch at Waiialua the party was ready for the return trip.

In the party, which was escorted by Mr. Paxton, Mr. Harrison and Colonel and Mrs. W. Macfarlane, were Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Lienthal and the ladies of their party, Mr. Langemann, General Warfield, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane.

## HILO HUNGERS FOR HORSE RACING

Washington's birthday, February 22, will be observed in Hilo with a good car sports at Honolulu Park. Manager Geo. S. McKenize has arranged for several match races between well known local horses, and a polo game will be played in the center field. The day is a national holiday, and this year falls on Saturday. This will insure a big crowd at the track and guarantee a successful race day.

Fiero and General Cronje will go in a mile dash for a purse of \$50. A three-eighths mile dash has been arranged between Phillip and Time Center; purse, \$50.

Frank S. and Nullah will run a half mile for \$50.

There is good prospect for a race, three-fourths mile, between Carter Harrison and Del Vista.

The polo game begins at 1:30 p. m.

The Senate passed the Hoar resolution for a constitutional amendment respecting the line of Presidential succession in case the President should die between the time of his election and the date of inauguration.

## POLICIES ARE VOID

### Failure to Prove Loss in Time Limit.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Supreme Court, Justice Galbraith again dissenting, filed a second opinion yesterday, which finally settles several much mooted insurance questions rising out of the plague fire. The decision of the circuit court in the case of Geo. E. Boardman vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. is reversed and a judgment ordered for the defendant. The majority opinion was written by Justice Perry, C. A. Brown sitting in place of Chief Justice Frear, disqualified, concurring.

The question settled by yesterday's decision disposes of a large number of similar cases pending in the circuit court, namely, the rights of policy holders who failed to make returns of proof of loss within sixty days after the fire. Justice Perry, in his opinion, holds that the failure to make the return within sixty days as required by the conditions of the policy bars recovery, even though the plaintiff was unable to do so because of the restrictions placed about him by the Board of Health. Justice Galbraith, dissenting, is of the opinion that the failure to furnish proofs within sixty days did not bar plaintiff from recovery, but that he had complied as far as it was possible for him to do. He holds that a literal compliance is unnecessary and that "plaintiff had made full compliance" in so far as proofs of loss are concerned and was entitled to maintain his action.

"Whatever the practice in this jurisdiction may be as to the authority of the court to direct a verdict non obstante, I insist that this is not a proper case for the exercise of such automatic power. It is not clear that such action does not deprive the plaintiff of an absolute right. He is at least entitled to the privilege of a new trial."

The suit in question was upon a policy for \$7000 issued by the defendant upon the dwelling house of plaintiff on Kinu street. The property was destroyed by fire January 21st, by the order of the Board of Health, after having been condemned as infected premises. The jury in the lower court rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the policy. The plaintiff failed to file his claim for loss within sixty days as specified by the terms of the policy, but set forth illness and death in the family as an excuse. The Supreme Court holds that the lower court should have directed a verdict for defendant as to the questions of filing proofs of loss and of waiver. The case is remanded to the lower court with instructions to enter judgment for defendant.

The following is the syllabus in the case:

A fire insurance policy, issued "in consideration of the stipulations" therein named and of the payment of the premium, provided, among other things, that "if fire occur, the insured will give immediate notice of any loss thereby in writing to the company . . . and, within sixty days after the fire, unless such time is extended in writing by this company, render a statement to the company, signed and sworn to," etc. Such statement being what is commonly known as "proofs of loss," and further provided that "no suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire."

Held, that the rendering of the statement in question within sixty days after the fire, is a condition precedent to the right of action and that in the absence of a waiver, a failure to render such statement within the time specified bars a recovery under the policy.

B., a clerk in the employ of the local agent of the insurance company, made to the plaintiff, when the latter gave notice of claim for the amount of the in-

surance, oral statements to the effect that the company would not pay the amount of the loss. The policy provided that no agent of the company, except an officer thereof, should have power to waive or be held to have waived any of its provisions, unless such waiver be in writing upon or attached to the policy and that no act or statement of any officer or agent should operate as an estoppel on the company unless in writing, endorsed upon the policy.

Held, that the oral statements of B. did not constitute or operate as a waiver of the requirement as to the filing of proofs of loss.

## MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

## BROKE THREE RIBS.

J. S. Bailey is Thrown From a Wagon During a Runaway.

J. S. Bailey, the plumber, was seriously injured on Wilder avenue yesterday by being thrown from a wagon while his horse was running away. He is now at his home suffering from three broken ribs. The wagon he was driving was filled with lumber, and a piece which protruded struck the horse, causing the animal to stampede. The wagon collided with a telephone pole, and Mr. Bailey was thrown against it.

## THE NURSE'S STORY

An Interesting Incident Out of Her Long Experience.

"Interesting?" said Nurse Cooper in response to a reporter's query. "Yes, indeed, I have had some very interesting experiences since I entered my profession. One in my calling has many opportunities to look upon the inside of home life, and, while I have seen much suffering, there is always a bright side too."

"An experience which affected my own life very intimately occurred a short time ago. Fortunately it had a happy ending. I had been suffering for about sixteen years with indigestion and other attendant disorders of the stomach. I was bilious and felt tired and depressed much of the time; my head aches a great deal and often a faintness came over me so that I was obliged to lie down until it wore away. Besides that, I had trembling of the stomach with all the symptoms of acute gastritis and my abdomen was so sore and tender that I could hardly bear to touch it. These ailments interfered to a great extent with my work as a nurse. I tried a number of remedies without success until, upon reading one of your books, I determined to see what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do in my case. I began taking them according to the directions and experienced relief almost immediately. I took them in all for about two months and now I recommend them to all who suffer from diseases brought on by poor blood or weakened nerve."

Miss Charlotte Cooper, whose above statement was sworn to before Noah H. Browning, a notary public, lives at No. 40 North Fifth street, Hudson, N. Y. She is one out of many who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will not only cure cases similar to hers, but are a positive specific for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Avoid imitations; substitutes never cured anybody.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases. It is sold by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes named off by unscrupulous vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds . . . \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital . . . £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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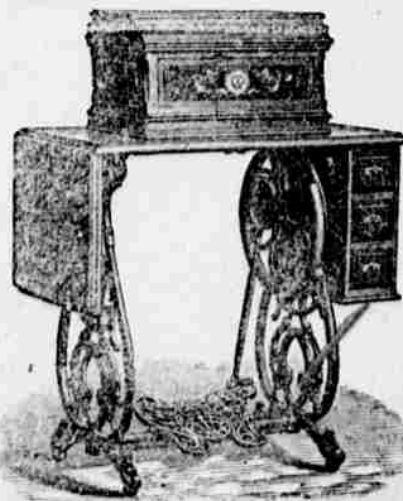
The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.

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Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$ .75  
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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : FEBRUARY 11.

To hear the Geaville rent collector shout for a "Reformed" Territorial administration is to utterly destroy one's taste for veal.

The latest reports from Washington show that the President's version of his relations with Parker is still widely at variance with Parker's own.

As the President has denied, through his secretary, that he has offered the Governorship to Parker or anybody else, we see no need of carrying on the discussion of a fake.

We hope that a committee of Home Rulers will eventually go to Washington to advise the President. The more the President sees of the men who want to rule Hawaii, the better it will be for good government here.

The Home Rulers will observe that the President has asked no questions of Aguinaldo Wilcox at any time. Wilcox is persona non grata at the White House, where his character is well understood. Later, it will appear, when the fate of his bills is registered, that he has no better standing in the House. The investment in Wilcox would be dear at a dollar and a half.

Examination of the Wilcox school bill shows that, if it becomes a law, there will be ample provision made to warm Hawaii's schoolhouses in winter. The fuel items are large. We have not yet gone into this interesting measure far enough to determine whether or not it will be obligatory upon the trustees to keep the roads to the school houses free of snow.

The Advertiser is pleased to note that the Board of Health will give the tua tua remedy a fair trial. On the principle that every bane has its antidote, there must be somewhere, in nature's pharmacopoeia, a cure for leprosy in at least the earlier stages of that disease. Perhaps tua tua is the thing. If so it would be a crown of honor to every member of the Hawaiian Board of Health to have given such a specific to the world.

It is possible that the Crown Prince of Japan will see Honolulu, as he is contemplating a visit to the United States. This city has entertained at least one of the Imperial family of Japan, the eminent Prince Komatsu, who was a lieutenant on the Naniwa in 1893. Another Japanese celebrity to make something of a stay with us was the late Count Matsui, Minister of Foreign Affairs. When a young man en route to Tokyo after studying finance under Secretary Boutwell at Washington during Grant's time, Marquis Ito was here. Honolulu also showed its natural and acquired beauties, we believe, to Field Marshal Yamagata, when he made his American tour in 1896.

## AGAINST THE LEPER BILL.

The Republican party spoke Saturday night in no irresolute voice about the Kahn-Wilcox leper bill. Representing the best interests of the Territory as it does, and knowing what Hawaiian public welfare requires better even than Congress can know, the party should be able to gain an attentive and considerate ear at Washington. It has a strong cause to present and will present it strongly.

For Congress to pass the Lazaretto bill and for the President to sign it, would be a ruinous injustice to our people and an invasion of their private rights. Hawaii is not an uninhabited or savage possession waiting upon any use to which its sovereign may see fit to put it, but a Territory of the United States which entered the Union in the faith that it would get fair play, and that in time it might become a State. It is a Territory which seeks home-seekers and tourists; but if Congress should pass and the President sign the Kahn-Wilcox bill, it could expect neither. The reason is that outsiders would not differentiate between Molokai and the rest of the group; and that the Hawaiian archipelago as a whole would soon become known as the Leper Islands or the Plague Spot of the Pacific. As soon as these designations were fixed people would not come here either for pleasure or residence. And to so fix them, every commercial antagonist of Hawaii and every other American winter resort, especially those of California, would draw upon all their resources in competitive ingenuity.

Every State and Territory of the United States should care for its own sick, as Hawaii is doing. Assuredly it should not foist them upon us. The wrong is as clear in our case as it would be in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, or between the States of the Union. If it were proposed to send all consumptives to California that State would feel the injustice as keenly as does Hawaii over the proposal, which originated in California, to send all lepers in America here.

Hawaii has a right to get rid of the leprosy if it can, and is trying to do so with some show of success. Congress has no moral right to make this effort a foredoomed failure; no right to perpetuate here the most dreadful of human maladies.

The position occupied by the Republican party should be taken by other parties and by the Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies. They all agree, we believe, on the main point, but have not yet made the fact plain at Washington.

## THE KOHALA WATER BILL.

The Advertiser does not know on what lines the Republican Central Committee opposes the bill now pending before Congress granting certain water rights to Samuel Parker's corporation; but there are certain features about the bill which cannot but be condemned by every impartial person.

Of the value and necessity of utilizing this and other surplus water there can be no question. A large amount of water is running to waste, which, if diverted to the adjacent dry districts will greatly increase the productivity of the soil, and create wealth which does not now exist. There is no difference of opinion upon this point. But there is radical objection to the way in which it is proposed to be done. Some of the objections are as follows:

1.—This is a purely local matter, and should therefore be subject to local control. Congress has already turned over to the local authorities the full control and disposition of all government lands except certain specified reservations for the direct use of the Federal government. Leases or sales of government lands carry as incidental to the land the water and other appurtenances belonging thereto. Through its power to lease or dispose of lands, the local government has, therefore, full power to dispose of water which is on the land conveyed. But the technical point has been raised that there is no specific power authorizing the local government to dispose of water alone, separate from the land on which it is located.

Under these circumstances the logical and proper thing to do is for Congress to pass an act conferring upon the local authorities whatever power is necessary to grant rights to use public waters, so as to bring into beneficial use not only the Kohala water, but other waste waters elsewhere available.

The power can be hedged about by all proper restrictions, as is now the case with the land law; but in all fairness to the public welfare and to local interests, the disposition of local government waters should be in the hands of local authorities, who know the local conditions and the rights of the matter, instead of being the subject of private grant by Congress, who can know of the matter only at second hand.

2.—The bill does not correctly state on its face what it means. Its title and its text speak of nothing but "rights of way" for ditches and reservoirs. The fair inference to be drawn from the wording of the bill is that the corporation has water of its own, and simply seeks a right of way across intervening government land. As a matter of fact, practically all of the water to be obtained and transported through such rights of way is the property of the government. In other words, the bill says "right of way," but it means "water."

This reminds one of the tramp with a magic "soup stone," which, upon being boiled in pure water, would produce a rich broth. He demonstrated the claim to the farmer's wife, after borrowing from her, "just to flavor the soup," a little meat, potato, onion, salt and pepper.

3.—The bill proposes to grant the rights of way, and incidentally the water, for nothing. Both Mr. Parker and the so-called Gehr Company have offered the local government a rental of \$1000 per annum, for this same water, with the statement that, after the water is being delivered through the ditch they will pay into the Territorial treasury five per cent of the gross receipts per annum, with a guarantee that the same shall amount to not less than \$2500 per annum.

Why should this public property and franchise be given away, when parties stand ready to pay handsomely for it? 4.—The bill makes a direct private grant of the property involved to a specific corporation, instead of putting it up for competition to the highest bidder. Another corporation is seeking this same water, and is ready to pay for it. Why should they not be given an opportunity to get it? Why should one corporation be favored more than the other?

It is claimed that the other company consists only of speculators, without capital to carry out the work.

An absolute reply to this is that all speculators can be shut out by requiring from bidders an approved bond in a sum large enough to prove good faith, requiring the expenditure of a certain amount of money, and the completion of the work in a given time.

The bill grants the power of eminent domain to the corporation; but provides none of the detailed safeguards usually accompanying such powers. No payment for land taken or property destroyed is provided for.

This attempted grant of power may be unconstitutional, but it is an uncomfortable thing to have even an unconstitutional statute passed that gives a corporation a prima facie right to confiscate private property without compensation to the owner.

6.—The bill contains an elaborate description of the boundaries within which the grant is to be exercised, the Territory described being a wild and inaccessible mountain region. Down near the end of the bill it adds a joker, however, in the shape of a provision that the rights granted shall apply to "such other public lands in the Districts of North and South Kohala and Hanalei as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water."

7.—The franchise is granted in perpetuity. In other words, it is an absolute, perpetual free gift.

Hawaii wants its waste waters conserved, but not on the lines set forth in this bill.

What should be passed is a law placing the disposition of public water along with the public land, in the hands of the local authorities, with provisions that franchises to use it for limited periods shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder; proper restrictions being added to shut out speculative bidders.

On a knoll back of the residence of J. P. Clay an acre of cane was surveyed by S. G. Walker and cut in order that the tonnage might be learned. It was placed on the scales and showed ninety-three tons, which is enormous, considering the fact that the location was such that heavy rains would have a tendency to wash away the fine top soil. The average yield of Oiaia will probably reach forty tons to the acre.—Hilo Herald.

## LOCAL REVENUES.

Agriculturist Sedgwick will experiment with Maui potatoes.

St. Valentine's day falls on the 14th of the month—next Thursday.

The Lenten season begins on Wednesday of this week, February 12.

Hiram Bingham Jr. is now an instructor in history at Harvard.

A Japanese laborer was killed on Hawaii, Sunday, by the falling of a chimney.

The Independent says the majority of native Hawaiians are turning Democrats.

The annual meeting of the Kahului Railroad Company is called for the 15th instant.

A Porto Rican man and woman who go about town begging are denounced as thieves.

Two houses are building at College Hills, and another will soon go up in the vicinity.

United States Marshal Hendry has gone to Kakaia to serve papers in a bankruptcy case.

Judge Gilbert F. Little came over from Hilo on the Kinau Saturday, and is at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The Oahu Railway Company is building forty cars, with a capacity of thirty tons each, at its shops.

O'Hara, the ice man, was arrested for affray yesterday. He got into an altercation with some waterfront crapshooters.

E. M. Griffiths, the United States forest, will spend today at Moanalua, and tomorrow will leave for Wailana, this island.

Rev. G. L. Pearson will go to Lahaina on the 19th to dedicate a Methodist church recently completed by the Japanese there.

Several reassuring telegrams about the Governorship were received from eminent men in Washington by the last Coast steamer.

Householders will greet their Chinese cooks again this morning. Most of these promised to end their New Year's celebration last night.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Chinese Theater Saturday evening, many whites and natives being in the audience.

Owing to a delay in the receipt of the question papers from Washington, the civil service examination to have been held Saturday was postponed.

G. O'Hara, the ice man, and Kahala, charged with affray, were fined \$5 and costs on Saturday. Francis Joseph got the same dose for "sickling" "em on."

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon entertained at a Saturday afternoon tea at their home in Moanalua, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lillenthal, of San Francisco.

George Lucas took testimony as commissioner Saturday in the suit of the Hogan Company against the hui which brought the colored minstrels to Honolulu.

Miss Kate Kelley, secretary to Secretary Cooper, returned from a pleasant month's visit with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker, at Oiaia, Hawaii.

Miss Mary Sprague, who was once a school teacher in Honolulu, and went to Manila, was a passenger on the transport Meade, en route for the States.

Captain Schofield, of the Meade, is said to have refused the request of the Young Men's Christian Association to hold services aboard the transport while she was in port.

Big electric light poles are being raised in Thomas Square. A large number of trees are being cut down, and quite a change in the appearance of the park is taking place.

Judge Robinson yesterday tendered his resignation as United States Commissioner to Judge Estee, and it was accepted. E. S. Gill was appointed commissioner in his place.

Two Japanese were injured by the falling of a shed on which they were working and ordered to appear in the Police Court this morning. The cause was the outcome of a raid by the police on a gambling joint near the Chinese Theater. When the officers appeared the Japs fled, and one of them in crossing the track was run over by a mauka-bound car, and was carried away by friends and his injuries are unknown.

C. A. Brown, of this city, is acquainted with both parties who are being looked after by Marshal Hendry on a charge of having looted a Lowell bank of nearly a million and half of dollars. Mrs. Brown had considerable money on deposit in the bank in question, and Mr. Brown has informed the Marshal that all but \$15,000 had been returned by the thieves, who were former employees. He does not think they will come in this direction, because they know that he is living here, and would recognize them.

C. J. McCarthy has commenced furnishing the new quarters for the Criterion saloon in the Waverley block, just vacated by the Porter Furniture Company. The furniture is of mahogany, and the fixtures are the finest made for saloon decorations. The cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. The arrangement will be completed by March 1, when the present Criterion saloon on Fort street will be closed, and the new one opened for business. The tiles for the floor are expected on the next steamer from San Francisco. On the Bethel street side will be a handsome engine and dynamo are to be installed, which will furnish the establishment with its own electric lighting plant.

SEEDS.

The interesting point is made by Mr. T. J. Ryan that many of the failures credited to the small farmer in Hawaii are due to the kind of seed he uses.

The seed men, Mr. Ryan thinks, send their left-over stock to Hawaii, very little of which germinates. Things won't come up and the small farmer lays the trouble to soil or climate.

The Advertiser agrees partly with Mr. Ryan, but not to the extent of holding the seed men responsible. Seed in Hawaii is quickly over-run with insects, which eat the meat out of the kernels. Left in loose bags for a few days much of it will be destroyed. If seed was sent here in hermetically sealed cans and kept intact until ready for planting, the small farmer would get better results.

So far as we know the government seed sent by Delegate Wilcox has not been utilized. At last accounts it was piled up in an office here, the prey of mould and bugs. This is a great pity, owing to the superior quality of the seeds issued by the government.

Rev. William Hastings, of Toronto, to whom Abraham Lincoln presented a jackknife because he was homelier than the martyred President, is dead.

Chester Doyle has returned from Maui.

The yacht La Paloma has been taken to Pearl City.

Interpreter Gibbs is back from a trip on Kauai.

The First National Bank of Hawaii has brought suit against H. N. Almy for \$25.

A Buddhist temple is now being constructed at Wailuku, Maui, by Japanese residents there.

The steamer Kinau will leave Hilo on Saturday, February 15, at 10 o'clock. Instead of Thursday, as usual, and will arrive in Honolulu one day late.

An axle on car No. 25, of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, broke last night as the car was at the intersection of King and Alapai streets.

Reports from the Coast indicate that Hawaiian securities have made a marked advance since the prospects of no concessions to Cuba became apparent.

The Honolulu Iron Works is receiving very favorable reports from the new sugar mills recently completed at the Hawaiian Commercial Company and Oiaia plantations.

About 11 o'clock last night Dr. Cooper reported at the police station that some one had stolen his horse and buggy, which he had left standing outside Mrs. Holloway's residence at Pawaia.

Pain, of the Tramways Company, is said to have attempted to purchase leases from the Chinese in the McCully tract, in an effort to block the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit Company.

Meteorologist Curtis J. Lyons takes no stock in the report of frost at Halemanu at an elevation of but 1,800 feet. He said last night that frost under 3,000 feet has never been known in the Islands.

The Sunday services at St. Clement's chapel were attended by an unusually large congregation, many members of the Second Church, who were locked out of their own place of worship by Bishop Willis, taking part.

Jared Smith has sent to France for a supply of acorns of the cork oak tree, which he believes can be successfully grown in Hawaii. Experiments will be made at the agricultural experiment station with them.

At noon today will be celebrated the marriage of Miss Floss Hill to W. F. Drake, deputy internal revenue collector. Rev. E. S. Muckley will officiate, and the ceremony will be performed at the Christian Church parsonage.

The soldiers on the transport Meade nearly all had money, some carrying as much as \$50 in gold on their persons.

The Hilo tug Rover, which came here the other day, was passed by the Federal inspectors and given a license.

The resolution adopted by the Home Rulers at their meeting last week was sent to Governor Dole and Superintendent Boyd on Saturday. It calls for the use of only American labor on all public works.

Captain George Gardner of the gasoline schooner Malolo sent Henry Macfarlane a report by the Ke Au Hoo that Davis, a sailor who was lost off the Malolo, was washed overboard by a heavy sea about 25 miles off Kaena Point.

The band concert at the Capitol grounds was largely attended by officers and ladies and enlisted men from the transport Thomas. Several hundred men were present, all looking neat and clean in their new khaki uniforms. The singing of the two Hawaiian girls seemed especially pleasing to the men, who gave them liberal applause.

Auditor Austin and W. O. Aiken and J. N. K. Keola, deputy tax assessors at Wailuku, are at Oiaia over the payment of salaries. Both men formerly held other offices under the government, and the auditor holds that their salaries now, as tax assessors, must come from a specific appropriation, and for which no provision has been made.

A Japanese was run into by a Rapid Transit car late last night on Liliha street. Scott, the motorist, was arrested and ordered to appear in the Police Court this morning. The affair was the outcome of a raid by the police on a gambling joint near the Chinese Theater. When the officers appeared the Japs fled, and one of them in crossing the track was run over by a mauka-bound car, and was carried away by friends and his injuries are unknown.

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## Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling from my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss Anna Mitchell, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited

## Castle &amp; Cooke.

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We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 111.

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## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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## A SCHOOL FOR SUGAR COMING

### Farmer's College to be Started on Negros.

**A**MONG the passengers on board the transport *Thermas* en route to Manila is G. D. Brill of the Agricultural Department at Washington, who goes to the Philippines for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college in the Island of Negros. Though long connected with Secretary Wilson's department, Mr. Brill will work under the direction of School Superintendent Atkinson and the college is to be built and operated under the auspices of the Philippine Civil Commission. With Mr. Brill in the establishment of the college will be associated Mr. J. W. Gilmore, formerly of Honolulu, and who is now in the island archipelago.

One of the principal duties of the new school will be instruction in the cultivation of sugar cane, and Mr. Brill, who has just recently returned from the island, predicts that with improved methods and an open market the Philippines will soon be a formidable rival in the principal industry of the Hawaiian Islands. He was in the Philippines and in China last July and August, and it had been intended to start the college of agriculture at that time, but for some unforeseen reason it was delayed, though the appropriation has been available for over a year.

"Negros is the sugar island of the group," said Mr. Brill in discussing the future possibilities of the Philippines yesterday. "While the labor is not as good as Chinese, yet it is much cheaper, and the cost of production is not so great as in Hawaii. The Filipino is lazy and shiftless and works on the plantations only when compelled to. The sugar plantations on Negros are not of such large extent as here, their average size being probably three to four hundred acres. The largest and best-conducted is about 4000 acres in extent, and some up-to-date methods are used there, though the cultivation of sugar is far from having attained the high state of perfection, apparent in Louisiana and Hawaii. Only a low grade of sugar is raised. It is ground in the old-fashioned three-roller mills, and the crudest methods possible are in vogue for the further processes. It is sent to China for refining and the white sugar is then returned to Manila, for use there. China is a fine market for all the sugar that is now being raised in the Philippines, and it is in great demand. Some little is shipped to New York, but China takes the bulk. No doubt when it admitted free the Philippines will ship all its sugar to the United States."

"The Agricultural School is to be established on the Island of Negros. I do not know the exact plans to be followed, whether we will first teach the boys English and agriculture afterwards, or whether the students that are being educated in the schools at present will be turned over to us. The latter plan would probably be the best, otherwise it may take a year or two before the school of agriculture will be of any practical benefit. All branches of agricultural science will be taught, though our principal work will be the study of the cultivation of sugar. That is the money crop of the islands, and the one upon which the people depend, and naturally it is the one about which they wish most to learn."

"There has been a trouble in the island of Negros. The natives there are a quiet and peaceful, and were among the first to swear allegiance to the United States. Of course, there are bands of guerrillas, and these rovers will remain for a good many years to come, but the principal part of the population on Negros at least will ensure no trouble."

"It was intended to start this school a year ago, but for some reason it was postponed, though everything is in readiness, and the appropriation for the purpose is immediately available."

Mr. Brill spent a considerable portion of his time yesterday with Javed Smith, and will visit the agricultural experiment station today. In a few weeks F. L. S. Scribner of the Agricultural Department, who goes on the same mission as does Mr. Brill, will pass through for Manila. He may be on the transport *Thermas* due here the middle of the month, and again he has changed his plans, and go via the Suez canal from New York.

## WOMAN STABBED IN SHOULDER

But for the fact that the wife of Ah Po, a Chinese living at Kalaheo, wore four shirts according to the custom among the celestials, she would now be numbered among the dead. On Saturday night she was assaulted by a burglar at her home and a knife was plunged into her left shoulder, with murderous intent, but happily without fatal results.

On Saturday night Ah Po went to a neighboring house to celebrate the New Year, leaving his wife and their children at home. The house is located at a point about midway between Aiea and Waiawa. The wife retired with her children at an early hour. About nine o'clock as near as she can remember she was awakened by a noise in the house. She thought it was her husband and did not pay any further attention. Later on she heard the person fumbling with the trunk which stood on the opposite side of the bedroom. In the trunk the couple kept their valuables. When she heard this noise she turned around to see who it was. She called out in Chinese, "Who is there?" No answer came from the intruder, who went on with his work of prying open the lid. She crawled out of bed quietly and going outside, yelled "Haul in! Haul in!" which is the gen-

eral Chinese and Hawaiian cry for the police.

Ah Po was about fifty yards away from his own house when he heard the cry for help from his wife, and in company with several other Chinamen he ran toward the woman. As he did so, the intruder rushed out through the door. The woman was standing near by and as he passed her he made a savage lunge at her with a knife. She darted to one side but the knife sank into her left shoulder. Owing to the thickness of the many shirts she wore the blade merely penetrated the skin. Before assistance arrived the would-be assassin had escaped into the darkness.

The woman when asked for a description of her assailant was unable to give it, saying she was so badly frightened that she only remembers he was a very large man and wore a dark hat which seemed to have been pulled down tight over his eyes.

## WILL BLESS ASHES OF PALM LEAVES

Tomorrow is Ash Wednesday, the feast of ashes and sack-cloth, when the season of penitence begins. At the Catholic Cathedral and at St. Augustine's Chapel, the latter presided over by Father Valentine, the day will be observed with the solemn ceremonies of the Roman church. At 7:30 in the morning at both churches the ashes of the burned palm leaves left over from the previous Palm Sunday, will be blessed. In the evening at St. Augustine's Chapel ashes will be given to the communicants by the custom of marking their foreheads. Today all the palm leaves which were left over in the cathedral, and those which have been preserved during the year by people who received them from the bishop, will be brought into the sanctuary of the cathedral and burned. The ashes will be sifted and preserved and blessed tomorrow morning. Father Valentine has received special authority from the Bishop of Honolulu to bless the ashes at St. Augustine's chapel.

In the evening the ceremony of the giving of the ashes will be celebrated at St. Augustine's. As the priest makes the sign of the cross in ashes upon the foreheads of those presenting themselves, he will say: "Remember thou art dust, and to dust thou shalt return."

The bishop sprinkles the ashes upon the crown of his head, and performs the same service to the priests, the crown of the head being selected for the reason that in most countries the crown is shaven.

This will be followed by the stations of the cross. Seven young ladies and seven young men will take part in this beautiful ceremony. The gilded crosses, fourteen in number, have been prepared by Father Valentine. The procession will make the circuit of the interior of the church, and as each station is reached, a cross will be affixed to the holy picture.

Ash Wednesday, the first day in Lent, is so-called because in ancient times it was the custom for penitents to appear in the church covered with ashes and sackcloth. In the English prayerbook the communion service is used on Ash Wednesday as a provisional substitute for the "godly discipline," to which, of old, offenders were subjected on this day. Portions of this service were incorporated into the Ash Wednesday office in the American Book of Common Prayer in 1789, and a "Penitential Office for Ash Wednesday" has been appended to the "Special Prayers and Thanksgivings" in the Standard of 1892.

## EXPERT GRIFFITH ON FORESTRY

Edward M. Griffith, the forest expert, was in the Waiawa Mountain yesterday with Manager Goodale. Today he was at Honolulu. He expects tomorrow to be out with Edward Damon in the Moanaloa hills, returning to town Thursday. Mr. Griffith will give a talk on forestry next Thursday evening, in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, at 8 o'clock, to which every one interested in that subject is especially invited to attend. No doubt Mr. Griffith will be pleased to answer any questions that may be asked him on this very important subject.

## QUARANTINE SUIT.

Dr. Wood, former president of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper, his successor, and Chester Doyle, formerly superintendent of the Drilled Detention Camp, during the plague epidemic, are to be relieved of further anxiety regarding the suit for \$18,000 brought against them by Japanese held at the drilled in quarantine. It is understood that Attorney H. M. Brooks, who brought the suit a year ago on behalf of a large number of Japs, has decided to drop it. The matter grew out of the belief of the detained Japanese that they should be paid for services as cooks, yard cleaners and as other classes of workmen in the stockade. In their suits they claimed that they had been promised wages for their duties. While in quarantine these men were fed, clothed and sheltered until their periods of quarantine were finished, when they were allowed their freedom. The suits aggregating about \$18,000 were assigned to one Japanese and by him placed in the hands of Attorney Brooks.

## FORFEITED BAIL.

More than half of the thirty defendants in cases before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning were soldiers, the majority belonging to the transport *Meade*. Twelve were charged with intoxication and five with affray. The seventeen forfeited in all \$172 cash bail. Not a single man answered to his name.

A Frenchman, named Rogers, who got into a fight with a soldier and was charged with affray. The soldier got away on the *Meade*, but Rogers, who lives here, pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs.

Sam Castle, charged with assault and battery on Puuli, a lei woman, was fined \$5 and costs.

The Japan Gazette says that the Japanese warships to be brought out here are the first-class battleship *Mikasa*, 15,351 tons, and four torpedo-boat destroyers, namely, the *Atsutsuki*, *Kasumi*, *Shirakumo* and *Asashio*, all of 279 tons displacement; while those which are under construction and are to be completed, are two second-class cruisers of 2,500 tons displacement, namely, the *Nitaka* and *Tashima*, and four torpedo-boat destroyers—*Hakusai*, *Murasame*, *Hayatori* and *Asakura*.

## SCARCE NATIVE OWLS ARE FOUND IN KALIHI VALLEY



THE HAWAIIAN OWL. Photo by Williams.

**A** NEST of four baby owls was discovered about three months ago by Dr. George Huddy in the Kalihi valley behind his residence. The discovery of the quartette of owlets is important in that few of the species have been found in late years. Three of them died shortly after being taken into captivity, but the oldest of the lot lived and is growing into a fine bird, and is at present about the size of a small pullet. He is thoroughly domesticated and makes himself perfectly at home in the residence of Dr. Huddy, mingling with the people without fear.

The three dead ones were taken in charge by Mr. Bryan, Professor Brigham's assistant at the Bishop Museum, and they are now stuffed and form a group with one brought to the museum about four years ago. It has been said at the museum that the owls are exceedingly rare and are valuable in the preserved state for the museum.

The pet eats mice as well as raw meat. Dr. Huddy was quite troubled as to the manner in which the owl digested the bones and was rewarded a short time ago when the owl retired to a corner and began retching. Soon a quantity of bones issued from his throat, and the youngster then resumed his eating of further food.

The owl is of the "horned" species. When approached by some one he does

not know two groups of feathers on the back rise upward in a threatening manner and remain in that position until the stranger retreats. If it is some one he knows the feathers fall back and he courts their attention.

The owner of the rare bird states that none of his family have known of the existence of such owls in the Kalihi valley for the past forty years. They were at one time plentiful. The native for the owl is pueo. When fully grown it is the size of a large hen or the alala, or crow. Its feathers are mottled, its eyes exceedingly large and the claws are sharp like those of a cat. In appearance the owl's head is very much like that of a cat. It catches mice, small birds and young chickens, on which it lives. The feathers were formerly made into very handsome kahilis.

In ancient times the owl was thought to be a god and was worshipped by multitudes. Some families looked upon the appearance of an owl near their habitations as a warning of approaching death; others as the coming of good luck. On the hills back of Kalaheo, in Maunaloa Valley, beyond the bluff on which the Castle residence is located, owls once inhabited the caves in great numbers.

One of the legends of Maunaloa Valley gives the owl great prominence as god. The legend of Kahaloapuna shows that the owl was looked upon as such, a certain owl being known as the guardian of the beautiful maiden.

## SCHOOL CALENDAR.

Following is the public school calendar for the remainder of the year, as published by order of the Department:

Saturday, Feb. 23, Washington's birthday (National holiday).  
Thursday, Feb. 27, Longfellow's birthday.  
Friday, March 28, Good Friday.  
Friday, April 7, Winter term ends (12 weeks).  
Easter vacation (one week).  
Monday, April 14, Summer term begins.  
Thursday, May 8, Ascension.  
Thursday, May 29, Corpus Christi.  
Friday, May 30, Decoration Day.  
Wednesday, June 11, Kamehameha day (Hawaiian holiday).  
Saturday, June 14, Admission day (Hawaiian holiday).  
Friday, June 27, Summer term ends.  
Summer vacation (12 weeks).  
Friday, April 2, Thursday, May 8, and Thursday, May 29, are days of obligation. Children of Catholic parents are not compelled to attend school on these days.

## Peace Not Near.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The *Liberte* prints a dispatch from Brussels which says that Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, recently received a communication from General Botha, dated only six weeks ago, in which the Boer commander-in-chief not only does not allude to his alleged desire for peace, but declares that the Boers are sufficiently provisioned to continue the struggle hopefully, and that the situation in Cape Colony is growing worse for the British. The *Tampere* correspondent, in an interview with Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fisher at Brussels, regarding the powers of the Boer delegation in Europe, quotes them as saying: "We are duly accredited by our governments, and could begin negotiations at any time; but we will do nothing conclusive before consulting with the commanders, and neither Steyn nor Botha nor any leader will make a decision without conferring with us."

## Last of the Convent.

The remaining building of the old Catholic convent is being demolished preparatory to the construction of the extension to the new building recently completed. The space between the new building and the billiard parlors at the lower end will be built up in accordance with the plans already made use of in the section adjoining the Cathedral.

## Playful Italians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dynamite bomb exploded in the midst of a crowd of Italians celebrating a feast day in Elizabeth street, severely injuring two persons and throwing others into a panic. Two Italians who caused the explosion were arrested. They claimed the usual fireworks had been omitted from the celebration and for that reason they set off the bomb.

## CHANGES AT COURT HOUSE

### Improvements Will Be Made at Once.

The changes to be made in the Judiciary building for the accommodation of the new judge were finally decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive council. The work of remodeling the second floor will probably start Friday or Saturday, the plans for everything having been approved. The total cost of the improvement will be in the neighborhood of \$2000. Superintendent Boyd said yesterday that the building itself is in splendid condition, that the concrete foundations are as strong as when first built, and the only changes necessary will be in the partitions, and these alterations will not affect the stability of the structure.

According to the plans prepared by Superintendent Boyd the chambers of Judge Gear will be divided into two smaller rooms 12.9x30.1 each, which will be used to accommodate juries, or witnesses. Judge Humphreys' present room will be made into a court room. Both the offices of Chief Justice Frear and Associate Perry will be cut into rooms of 12.9x30 feet each, making chambers for four judges. Justice Galbraith's present quarters will be cut into two smaller rooms, for an associate justice and for one of the Circuit Judges. The stenographers' room adjoining Justice Galbraith's chambers will be so arranged that it may be used for a court room in case of necessity. Part of Humphreys' old chambers will be given over to the stenographers, but no changes will be made for the present at least, either in the Supreme Court library, the old court rooms or the clerk's offices. When the improvements are completed it will afford room for four courts to hold sessions at the same time, if necessary, and still allow plenty of room for the private quarters of the judges. The present jury room on the main end of the hallway will still be used for that purpose, so that it will be possible to have three juries at work at the same time, one for each Circuit Court.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Superintendent Boyd reported the resolution he had received from the Home Rule Party protesting against the employment of Asiatic labor on Territorial work, and said that he did not employ Asiatics excepting when no other labor was procurable.

The applications of George Munden and Kaeo for liquor licenses on Kauai were denied, a protest having been received from residents of the district.

The dealers' license of Narita and S. I. Shaw in Honolulu was renewed.

The application of Yeubaki for a license at Kau, Hawaii, was referred to the Deputy Sheriff there for investigation.

## SHOULD PUT A DUTY ON COFFEE

The next commercial treaty, that made with the Hawaiian Islands, was more for political than for commercial purposes; but during nearly the whole time of its existence the annual imports from Hawaii were several times greater than the exports to that country. A treaty was negotiated with Mexico which would have admitted some things produced in the United States but Congress refused to carry it into effect.

The United States has apparently made a mistake in putting coffee and some other things on the free list instead of using them for reciprocity purposes. This applies particularly to South America. Of its products imported into the United States ninety-two per cent are admitted free of duty. But of the United States exports to the countries of South America we pay duty on all. We furnish to those countries fifteen per cent of their imports and purchase of them thirty per cent of their exports; showing in their case that buying from a country does not result in return sales. In ten years we sold to the countries south of us \$404,000,000, while we bought of them \$2,125,000,000. In thirty years we purchased of Brazil \$1,500,000,000 worth of her products, which compelled us to pay the enormous sum of \$1,250,000,000 in gold or its equivalent to settle the balance of trade. Nearly every cent of that sum has gone into the pockets of European merchants and manufacturers.

The exchange alone charged by the London bankers on this business, as reported by a congressional committee, aggregated at least \$10,000,000, and we paid to owners of English ships \$20,000,000 in the same transaction. And yet Brazil today discriminates against us. She charges a higher duty on flour, for instance, when it comes from the United States than when it comes from the Argentine Republic. She does this in return for a reduction of duties by the Argentine Republic on Brazilian coffee, whereas we admit that coffee free of duty, and in the last fiscal year imported from Brazil \$70,645,347 in value of her products, while the Argentine Republic did not take \$4,000,000 worth. This illustrates how the United States has thrown away opportunities for reciprocal trade by putting an article like coffee on the free list, and then submitting to unjust discrimination on the part of such a country as Brazil, from which we import nearly six times as much as we export to her.—Extract from article by E. J. Gibson in December Forum.

The Duke of Newcastle will not leave this country until May.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure. Here's another way: Take

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE AND CAN BE CURED

Is Your Husband, Brother, Father, or any of your relatives afflicted with the Disease of Drunkenness? We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Read the following which speaks for itself:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1, 1900.  
DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Kindly accept my thanks for the wonderful and permanent cures you have wrought upon many members of my congregation. I have organized a society among my members to promote and advertise this most safe and speedy cure for this dreaded curse and disease which so many are afflicted with. You will hear in the very near future of the result of their labors. I sincerely hope that God will bless you, and allow you to still continue in this great and good work in saving our fellow mortals from the scene of destruction, and place them on the road to live a sober and righteous life. Only wishing I could do more to assist you in this noble and worthy work, I am, Yours in Christ,  
Rev. J. M. B.

We have and are curing thousands, and we have hundreds of testimonials on file speaking of these wonderful cures. Send for particulars enclosing a 2 cent stamp for reply. Address,  
Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co.  
Sta. C., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

## HILO DOCK CO. FILES ARTICLES

Articles of incorporation for the Hilo Dock Co. were received yesterday by Treasurer Wright. The corporation has a capital of \$100,000, with privilege to increase to \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The place of business is given at Hilo and the objects of the corporation are:

"To build, own and maintain for hire, docks, wharves, quays and other artificial landing places for boats and ships."

"To contract with others for the construction and to construct for others for hire, docks, wharves, quays, breakwaters and jetties."

"To build, own and maintain for hire, warehouses and scales."

To engage in a general business of dredging and lightering.  
The stock is held as follows: F. B. McStocker, president, 100 shares; P. Peak, treasurer, 50 shares; John A. Scott, secretary, 5 shares; L. A. Thurston, 100 shares; W. H. Lambert, 100; Wm. Watson, 100; W. H. Campbell, 50; C. C. Kennedy, 10; J. W. Mason, 10; J. K. Dillon, 10; Mr. J. L. Richardson, 2; C. H. Kluge, 100; R. T. Guard, 50; J. T. Clay, 50; J. H. Humburg, 10; E. N. Holmes, 5; Dr. J. J. Grace, 5; A. E. Sutton, 2.



# TUATUA IS DEMAND

## Will Be Taken to Molokai by Reynolds.

(From Saturday's daily)

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leprosy Experiment Station yesterday for the purpose of securing a large quantity of the tuatua plant which is to be forwarded to Molokai by order of the Board of Health. The demand for the tuatua plant since the advertisement of the paper cure has thinned out the supply growing there very considerably, and there is hardly enough for Dr. Oliver.

Not only doctors, but private parties have been calling upon Dr. Oliver for quantities of the tuatua for experimental purposes. A young man, a white, called at the experimental station a few days ago and requested some of the leaves and bark, making the startling announcement that he had leprosy himself and wanted to try the remedy which had been published in the Advertiser. He said that he had already been examined by two physicians, who had pronounced his fears groundless; but he was still unsatisfied and wanted to be certain, and cure himself if possible. A quantity of the plant was given him, and he promised to return and report results.

When Supt. Reynolds visited the station yesterday he was told of the incident, and will make a search for the young man, to see if his story is really true. Both Mr. Eckhardt and Supt. Reynolds incline to the belief that the man is the victim of some hallucination, and is really not afflicted with the disease. His sole symptoms, according to his statement, was that his hands felt stiff and pained him at times, both by day and night. Reynolds will not only take along plant sufficient for the concoction to be used in Dr. Oliver's experiments, but also intends to carry with him slips of the plants for transplanting at the settlement. An attempt will be made to grow the tuatua on Molokai, as Mr. Reynolds believes that it can be done successfully. He thinks that there may be some merit in the remedy, but like Dr. Camp, expresses doubt as to its use by the natives. He does not believe that they will take any medicine which will make them sick, though the possibility of an ultimate cure may have some effect.

Dr. Myers, in charge of the government dispensary, also secured a quantity of the plant yesterday, and will make it up for use at the settlement, and probably at Kailua. An effort will be made also to grow the plant at the Kailua receiving station.

Director Eckhardt stated yesterday that the shrub had been growing exceedingly well since it was first planted two years ago. It had been given no care whatsoever, but had flourished from the start. Since it was given so much publicity in the Advertiser, there have been numerous requests for slips, both from physicians and others, and the remedy will now at least have a complete and thorough test.

### DANGER TO THE PUBLIC.

The use of tuatua by others than medical men is strongly disapproved, as will be seen by the following communications:

Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—Public attention has been directed during the last few weeks to the alleged curative properties of the tuatua plant, and the remedy has been widely advertised by the Advertiser and the resolution of the Board of Health to further experiment as to the action of this remedy.

It has been brought to my attention that some experimenting is being conducted by others than medical men with this plant.

I desire, therefore, to warn any who may attempt to use tuatua, on their own account, that such experiments are attended with danger, as the action of the active principle of this plant is not yet understood.

I would be obliged, therefore, if you would publish the enclosed letter from the United States Department of Agriculture to Mr. W. Maxwell, dated March 25, 1899, which explains the danger and may serve to prevent some would-be experimenters from poisoning themselves or others.

I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

H. C. SLOOGGETT,

President of the Board of Health.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1899.

Dear Sir:—The only information that we have concerning the tuatua plant, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, is contained in a recent letter from the United States Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, enclosing a detailed account of two alleged marvelous cures originally described by Father Valderama, a priest residing at Cucuta in that country.

Both of these cures came under the immediate attention of the priest and were watched carefully by him from time to time. The juice of the leaves only was used, and this in one case was taken internally in three doses of two ounces each, the first two having been diluted with water before using, while the last consisted of two ounces of the pure undiluted juice. The immediate effect of each dose was a frightful pain. It was stated that after a month's time the disease, which was a very malignant form of eight years' standing, was practically cured. The abundant tubercles and the livid color of the flesh had disappeared, and the whole aspect of the man was that of a healthy person.

The details of the other case were not given, but the disease was equally, if not more, malignant and of nearly twenty years' standing. The cure was said to be likewise complete.

The milky juice of the bark, which is intensely purgative, was not used in these cases. It is used to the extent of about six drops as a strong purge; the larger doses it is used to kill dogs. The plant does therefore contain a poisonous principle and may cause death if it is not properly administered by a physician. I do not know of any other chemical examination that has been made of any of its various parts. A fluid extract and a compound syrup is made from the plant by a Maracaibo druggist according to a formula given by Father Valderama, the priest who noted the above results. We have samples of these preparations which we intend to put into the hands of some American investigator.

We have no information about the cultivation of the plant but presume it will

do best under its natural conditions, which demand a dry sandy soil containing a little clay. It grows five or six feet high in Cucuta.

Very sincerely yours,  
FREDERICK V. COVILLE,  
Botanist.

## COURT NOTES.

### WADE GETS OFF EASY.

George Wade was sentenced by Judge Gear yesterday to the penitentiary for the term of ten years, the minimum punishment for the crime of manslaughter in the first degree. The court stated that he had conferred with Judge Humphreys in regard to the statute relative to manslaughter, and that under the law Wade could be sentenced for the lowest degree—to two years—as no distinction was made as to the degrees of crime. He did not believe the jury had any more right to find him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree than in the third, as there was nothing to go by in the law.

The case of assault with intent to commit murder was continued to await the return of Harry Evans, an affidavit showing him to be absent from the city, as is also Chester Doyle, having been presented by Mr. Douthett. Mr. Bittling objected to the continuance on the grounds given but the court overruled the objection, and placed the case at the foot of the calendar.

### BEFORE HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys and a jury heard the case of Solomon Mahela vs. L. Kalo-lou yesterday. This was a suit involving the title to land at Kapaemahu. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, awarding one-half of the property, which was all that had been claimed in the suit. The following jury heard the case: J. H. Drew, D. B. Renner, G. A. Long, E. Blake, D. M. Ross, E. Devereaux, J. T. McGraw, J. L. Cockett, P. Woodbridge, D. Hoagill, W. J. Ordway and T. Hornan.

Judge Humphreys will take up the case of John H. Estate vs. Kaena Mole, next morning, at the opening of court this morning.

George Davis has dismissed the Hall spendthrift case against George R. Carter.

### ACHI SUES.

J. Alfred Magoon as trustee has sued W. C. Achi for \$4000 upon property located in Kewalo, and makes grave allegations in his complaint. Plaintiff claims that he bought the property of Achi for \$5000, and defendant told him said premises were under mortgage to C. M. Cooke, but the mortgage would be paid and cancelled. That upon said representations plaintiff paid \$4000 and was ready to pay the remaining \$1000 when he learned that Achi had not paid the \$4000 to Cooke for release of the mortgage. Subsequently he tendered \$1500 to Achi with a demand for the release of the mortgage, and also made the same offer to C. M. Cooke, but the latter demands the entire \$5000 before he will consent to the release of the property.

Magoon charges that Achi "has fraudulently, and with intent to defraud and cheat the plaintiff, appropriated and converted the money paid by plaintiff to him for the purpose of procuring the cancellation of defendant's own note, and therefore plaintiff has been cheated and defrauded out of a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of \$4000, with interest thereon."

Plaintiff further charges that this is a violation of trust, and makes defendant a trustee for plaintiff for the amount paid.

### MORE NEW SUITS.

The First National Bank of Hawaii has brought suit against Kona Sugar Company, Limited, and Clinton J. Hutchins, defendants, and Bishop & Co., bankers, upon a check for \$500 which was made by Hutchins, payable to the Kona Sugar Company, Jan. 21, 1902, and on which the bank has cashed the check, and the bank has presented to Bishop & Co. upon whom it was drawn, for payment, which was refused. Judgment is asked against each of defendants for \$500.

Samuel M. Damon sues the Territory to establish his fishing rights at Moanala. The same parties were concerned in a similar suit in the sea-fishery within the reef at Kailua.

## LATE NEWS OF THE ORIENT

It is stated that 57,000 bales of Indian cotton are to be shipped from Bombay for Japan during the present month. An additional steamer has been chartered at Bombay in order to carry part of the cargo.

It is generally understood that H. I. H. the Crown Prince has been desirous to travel over European countries and America, and it was reported that his highness has communicated his desire to his Majesty the Emperor.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to construct a pier 300 yards long and 20 yards wide at Cherook. An English engineer will be engaged to superintend the work, which is expected to be completed within two years.

But for the genial weather that has continued for the past few days Tokyo, says the Times, might have become very cold as was the case on the morning of the 8th inst., when the whole city was transformed into something like a big crystal palace.

According to a wire received at Division Headquarters, Manila, on Jan. 4th, it appears that the U. S. Army Transport Wright, which struck an uncharted rock off the coast of Sumatra Island, near Samar, on Nov. 27, and sank in about fifteen feet of water, will, it is believed, be got off the rocks and raised in a few days.

The Central Tea Guild in Tokyo, says the Mail, are now busily engaged in making a selection of tea which they intend to ship to France, whence orders were lately received. The whole consignment is said to be about 10,000 bags, including green tea from Shizuoka, Yamashiro and Yokohama, as well as black tea from Nagasaki, and it will be forwarded at an early date.

A heavy snowfall is reported from the North. The city of Yamagata has experienced a snowfall sixteen times in succession, with the result that the streets are covered with snow to a depth of about six inches. Traffic is almost suspended, and the horses and men have considerable difficulty in negotiating the streets. Such snowfalls have not been experienced for the last twenty-three years.

The representative of the Emperor of Japan at the forthcoming coronation of King Edward will be Prince Komatsu, who has been twice to Europe and is especially well known to the British royal family. He will be accompanied by a suite of high officials of the Imperial Household Department and prominent military and naval officers, and will leave Japan during April.

The northern parts of Korea are now said to be infested by hundreds of moat-

# CHICKENS IN HAWAII--THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES

(Continued from last issue.)

with the exception of two, were in the state of decay. The disease is quite likely to escape notice in the first stages, because the general health of the chick does not seem to be impaired, and no other physical indications are apparent.

The disease has a regular period of development, and it is not until the bird is taken to carry the patient through this period, it will probably recover with but few ill effects, except a general rundown physical condition. In this connection it might be added that if the warts can be kept off the eyes the bird will be able to measure up strength enough to carry it through the course of the disease. Experiments are under way with this object in view and, if successful, will be a step in advance.

The remedies which have proved more or less effective in the treatment of sore head, are antiseptics followed by healing treatments. The choice of these different remedies depends largely on the individual who handles the patient, and the matter of cost plays no small part in the selection. It is hardly to be expected that a chicken owner who has but a few fowls for domestic use will expend as much money or time as one who is making his living by his poultry yards; nor can it be expected that all growers will be able to have finely equipped houses, runs and hospitals. It is for these reasons that the several remedies are recommended.

Sanitary measures will apply to all cases. When a chick is discovered with the characteristic eruption, even though it be very minute, remove the bird at once to some place where the best of care cannot possibly be interfered with its food, water or excrement. The house in which the diseased bird has been roosting, and even the yards and fences, should be immediately subjected to a thorough disinfection. One of the best ways of disinfecting is to clean the houses, yards and fences with a solution of carbolic acid (from 3 to 4 per cent) of carbolic acid mixed with whitewash, or with hot water before the whitewash is put on, will be found effective.

Another remedy is to use a 1 per cent copper sulphate, 4 pounds, and water, 24 gallons will be found beneficial. The refuse from the acetylene generator is another cleansing agent. Turpentine, tar, or washes of tar, sheep dip, or a solution of whale oil soap may be used.

The flock of apparently healthy birds should be looked after at once. The disease may be checked at this point if proper care is taken. Each chick should be examined daily, and if found infected must be instantly removed. The head should be rubbed with carbolic acid, and the body with iodine, and a general tonic given in the water or food, such as a little sulphur, sulphate of iron, or Douglas' mixture. After the flock has been attended to, which is of first consideration, the diseased bird may claim attention.

When a chick is attacked with the malady, will be found large scabs covering the side of the head, or perhaps an eye. Wash the head in warm water or soapsuds, thereby loosening the scabs. If these are not developed enough to loosen, the water softens them and removes the scabs. This is a source of contagion. A carbolic saline can then be applied to heal the sore. If the bird has sufficient vitality it will survive and grow to be a strong fowl. Potassium permanganate (1 dram to 5 ounces of water) is sometimes used with good results.

Another remedy which suggests itself is peroxide of hydrogen (3 per cent solution in water). Some poultry raisers have had good results from the use of glycerin containing 2 per cent of carbolic acid. As stated in Salmon's Diseases of Poultry, tincture of iodine, either alone or mixed with peroxide of carbolic acid, is rather a severe remedy and one to be applied only after other treatments have proved ineffectual. During treatment tonics and stimulants must be used. The bird must have food forced down it, if too weak to eat, or if because of blindness it cannot find the food placed before it.

Since the disease has a definite period of duration, of about six to eight days, the problem in the beginning is to check or control it. As opportunity has not been afforded whereby experiments could be systematically tried upon the disease in its first stages, no satisfactory results can be recorded, but it may be stated that two methods are feasible: (1) To burn the pinhead-like eruptions with caustic, such as iodine, permanganate of potash, or lunar caustic, and then apply a healing salve; (2) to localize the malady by painting the neck likely to be affected with an antiseptic, such as a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a strong solution of boracic acid, or listerin, and thus prevent the spread of the disease so that it will not infect the ears and eyes. It is quite evident that growers generally do not notice the trouble in the first stage until time has elapsed for the whole flock to become infected.

Highwaymen, who have come in there from North China, have been ordered to leave the Korean soldiers and the local authorities are about to pay in practice the very novel experiment of making their soldiers cut their hair in order to make them appear like the Japanese soldiers, as that the Chinese brigands may be overawed.

In 1900 the total tonnage of ships flying the Japanese flag was 800,000 tons which 60,000 tons represented steamships and the remainder sailing ships and other smaller vessels. By the end of last October the above figure had increased by only six or seven hundred tons, and it is regrettable to learn that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has now fallen from the seventh to the eighth in the order of large steamship companies of the world. Another Imperial Chinese Decree is issued saying that after the Emperor's return to the Capital, her Majesty will appoint a date next spring to offer sacrifices at the Eastern and Western Mausolea as a mark of gratitude for her safe return; that the Emperor intends in future to go on tours to other parts of the Empire than those already trav-

### PREVAILING DISEASES.

An attempt is here made to deal only with those diseases which may become epidemic, or which may be frequently met with. Such diseases, therefore, as liver complaint, egg bound, troubles caused by bruises of body or crop, dropsy, peritonitis, or any of the diseases which may be peculiar to a few, should not be discussed. The diseases which are prevalent on these islands, and which tend to influence the production of chickens to a considerable extent, are colds, catarrh, distemper, roup, sore head, pneumonia, light attacks of diarrhoea, canker, the mouth-cholera, and those eruptions of the chicken yard which promote diseases—lice, worms, mosquitoes, etc. The latter may render the chicken subject to inoculation by breaking the skin, as in the case of the mosquito and louse, or they may lower the vitality of the fowl, as in the case of the intestinal worm, which appropriates the food the chicken eats to satisfy its own appetite.

### CHICKEN POX (SORE HEAD).

While no records are in existence as to all the different diseases to which chickens were subject in the early days, some have been mentioned which are chicken pox, or sore head. Diseased chickens were submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the disease was definitely identified by Dr. D. E. Salmon as chicken pox. The disease is called chicken pox or sore head, but since the latter name seems more prevalent in the Hawaiian Islands, it is generally used in this bulletin. As far back as 1830 and probably earlier, the poultry fanciers were endeavoring to combat this dreaded malady, and to the present day this disease alone seems to be one of the great obstacles to successful chicken growing in Hawaii. Colds, bowel troubles, and other complaints were met with, but from sore head, and for this reason little is found relating to these subjects. At the present day sore head holds first place among the diseases of the poultry yard, not excepting those which have been introduced by importations from other countries. The new diseases which may have originated in this climate, and which would attack the less resistant imported stock.

Sore head is essentially a malady of the hot summer months, and attacks the chickens at the age of six weeks. At the time when the disease attacks the chicken it is not as heavily clothed with feathers as previously or later. Just at this time the mother hen begins to show her chicks less attention, and often fails to brood them properly. At this time, too, they are subjected to the pecks of the other fowls, and are liable to be killed and eaten.

All these conditions render the young birds subject to diseases which they might otherwise be proof against. Then, too, lice and mosquitoes have full sway with their victim.

Sore head is due to a parasitic fungus, which attacks the skin in the most unprotected parts of the body, especially around the head and eyes. The first symptoms of the trouble are manifested by the appearance of a very small pimple or eruption of the skin about the ear or eye, or perhaps the bill. The growth is slowly and steadily increased, and yet the patient does not appear to suffer greatly. The eyes then become covered with the scab, and decline sets in. The bird is not able to find its food or water; a slow siege of starvation follows, and a combination of diseases attacks it, colds, diarrhoea, and other troubles, the most important. Finally death comes to the weak, starving patient. The eyes are often forced out of their sockets, and the sight is certainly a painful and disgusting one. Whole flocks are sometimes lost by the ravages of this disease, and the fact that it is contagious renders it very difficult to handle.

### PREVENTIVES AND REMEDIES.

Since the disease is caused by a fungus, anything on which the spores can live will be a source of infection. The disease germs may not necessarily be confined to the body of the chicken, but probably exist also in the rubbish and sweepings from unclean houses. It is certain that the excrement of infected birds will transmit the disease. At this time, too, the chicken is still trying to huddle under its mother, and must therefore come in immediate contact with its fellows. The fifth on the mouth may be a harbor for the germs, although she may be resistant enough to avoid inoculation, while the brood, with their bare, heaped, and mosquito-bitten heads, are subjects on which the fungus may find good conditions for growth. The chick, once diseased, becomes a constant menace to the rest of the flock. It drinks the same water, eats from the same trough or pan, and is bitten by lice and mosquitoes, which may then attack a healthy bird, and in time the whole flock may become infected. The detection of the disease, perhaps, needs more attention in that people do not usually observe the trouble until the second stage of development. This is quite natural, as in a flock of small chickens it is difficult to detect one which may have an eruption on the head no larger than a pin head, but this is the time when the bird should be detected and removed from the flock. All the specimens examined,

and that the Ministers concerned should make economic arrangements for the purpose.

The House of Commons met yesterday for the first time this year. There was a large attendance in the galleries. Mr. Manjoro Suzuki opened with a speech of nearly an hour's length on the Ashio rail. He was followed by Mr. Hiroaka on the same subject. Interpellations were made upon the Higher Agriculture School, pensions on the North China war account, and other matters. In the orders of the day a discussion of the Law of Partition, suggested by a recent incident, was the most interesting feature. The House adjourned at 3:30 p. m. There was no session of the House of Peers.

A magazine, in mandarin, the Chin Hua Pao, whose great usefulness has already been noted, after a brief existence has been suppressed. This shows, says the Shanghai Mercury, that the alleged liberal of China are still opposed to the diffusion of knowledge among the masses. Against this may be quoted the following decree just published by the members of the Hanlin Academy ill-

# CELEBRATE

## A Great Reception at the United Society.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Hundreds of men and women, representative of the best business houses and the most curious elements of the city's life as well, passed through the reception room of the Chinese United Society yesterday and paid the compliments of the season to the officers and members of that organization. While Berger's men played tuneful melodies upon the balcony, swift and careful waiters placed before the scores of visitors refreshments and the congratulations which were extended showed the hearty feeling for the men of the Oriental community.

From 11 to 1 o'clock the procession passed through the great room which had been decorated for the occasion especially, and which was filled with the fragrance of lilies, the bouquets of wine and the heavy odor of the confections which were massed about the tables of the room. The officers of the society, dressed for the occasion, which was one of great ceremony to them, received the guests standing in front of their decorated chairs. The place of honor in the center of the room was given to President C. K. Ah, and he was flanked by Y. K. Kwan, vice president; Lau Tang, secretary; Ho Fon, treasurer; C. Kau Hoon, assistant secretary, and Lum Fai, assistant treasurer.

Visitors were met at the door of the reception room by Chock Hey and ushered into the great room, where they were greeted and welcomed by the various members of society, who were stationed about the officials. Among the receiving party which was shifting all the time were H. A. Heen, Charles A. Cook, L. K. Chin, Wong Leong, Wong Chow, C. T. Akana, Y. See Young, Chun Ming, Yim Sheu, Chong Leong, M. C. Amama, Tong Kau, L. Coon Chai, Lee Chew, Wong Yau, and W. W. Ahana. Passing through the rooms the visitors were ushered into the two rear apartments where the refreshments were served at the long tables and the number of the guests who partook of the hospitable luncheon was in the hundreds.

The younger men of the society spent their time in seeing that there was not a single one of the guests of the day neglected and that all left a card or registered their names in the society's book, at the same time giving to each of the guests who wished it a souvenir in the shape of the society's card. Many of the individuals were exchanging cards with their friends in the company of visitors, and the reception was in every way a complete success.

While this was the great event of the day there were other receptions which attracted scores of the best known business folk of the city. The most largely attended perhaps was that of L. Ahio, at his handsome home in Nuuanu valley. There were all kinds of entertainments and refreshments for guests and these were legion, both Chinese and foreign. At the home of Lee Chu in Palama there was also a largely attended reception, which kept the new residence of the host filled with guests for several hours. While these were the largest, perhaps, they were not by any means the only ones, for in every store and home there was a constant stream of visitors.

The official new year began at midnight last night. The Consulate and the residence of the Vice Consul and many of the men of the conservative wing of the local colony were alight and the welcome to the coming of the year, while perhaps not so noisy, was none the less hearty. The event of today will be the reception at the Consulate, where the friends of the officials will be received at noon. Consul Yang Wei Pin requested that the band be sent to the society rooms yesterday, owing to the fact that although the unofficial day it was nevertheless the most generally accepted and would be attended by many of the business folks. While the reception at his residence will be more quiet, it will be no less the less hearty, and the attendance of his friends will be great.

Last evening there were heard sounds of crackers, but in general the time for rejoicing in the quiet way was on, and the people were spending the day in their own homes with cards and dominoes and samshu and confections.

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Recently study ancient and modern history, politics and Western sciences, so that they may become scholars of ability, for the benefit of themselves and the Government; and that the Chancellor of the Academy examine the members on the same subjects every once in every month and report the results to the Throne."

## WILL MEET THE CATHOLIC VISITORS

The influx of Catholic strangers to Honolulu since annexation formed the basis of a resolution passed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, for the appointment of a committee, whose functions will be to meet these strangers and introduce them to the members of the society, and thus give them a feeling that they are among friends. The statement was made that strangers had commented on the coolness of those who are affiliated with the church here.

The society also gave its attention to the needs of several families who are dependent somewhat on charity and efforts will be made to alleviate their distress as far as possible. The recent affiliation of the society with the Associated Charities has many advantages, as many poor Catholic families are now brought to the attention of the society through Mrs. Berger, the manager of the Associated Charities.

### BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, OAHU.

In re Dissolution of the People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

Whereas, the PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING CO., LTD., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in said corporation, that objections to the granting of said petition must be filed in this office on or before March 4, 1902, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, January 4, 1902.

2348—Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25; March 4.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER invested in me as Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, I hereby appoint L. P. Crook, Esq., as Clerk of said Court, and to do and perform any and all duties set forth and described in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, applicable to such officer.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, T. H., this 5th day of February, A. D. 1902.

JOHN W. KALUA,  
Circuit Judge Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii.  
2358—February 11, 14, 18.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olua Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the nineteenth assessment, delinquent January 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert. No.	Name	Shares
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1053	John A. Palmer	10
1267	W. F. Howard Sr.	6
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	26
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1975	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	2

ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer.

Honolulu, January 27, 1902.

JAS. F. MORGAN,  
AUCTIONEER.

### Trespass Notice.

ANY ONE FOUND TRESPASSING on the lands of Dr. James Wight will be prosecuted according to law.

Per THOMAS S. KAY,  
Attorney in Fact.  
Kohala, Jan. 27, 1902. 2355



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc. Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles. Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily laid. These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's Gothic Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of special features, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Samuel Gompers, labor leader, protests against putting the labor bureau in the commerce department.



## WILCOX'S BILL FOR SCHOOLS

**T**HE Bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Delegate Wilcox "to establish and maintain a system of free schools in the Territory of Hawaii" is a lengthy and interesting document. Like the county bill it is patterned after the statutes of one of the Eastern States and provides for the conduct of schools in the cities and counties specified in Wilcox's municipal bill.

At the head of the department is to be a Territorial superintendent whose election is provided for as follows: "Election; term of office (1) That at the election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be elected, by the legal voters of this Territory, a Territorial superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for four years from the second Monday in January next after his election, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified."

The Superintendent's duties are exhaustively outlined; he is to exercise a general supervision of all the schools, advise with county superintendents, keep a record of all documents and monies that pass through his hands, make a biennial report to the Legislature, be the legal adviser and determine all appeals from county officers, to grant certificates, and to act as secretary of the Board of Education. He is also to visit charitable institutions having educational features. He is empowered to require reports from township trustees and to forfeit school funds upon failure to do so, and also to incorporate cities and counties. He also has power to authorize county superintendents to secure assistance in holding institutes. He can also require reports from all colleges and schools, public or otherwise.

The bill also says: "The said Territorial superintendent of public instruction shall not be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this Territory; and for offending against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court."

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.** "Election; term of office: (1) On Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of every county in this Territory a county superintendent of schools, who shall perform the duties required by law, and shall enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday of December after his election."

The county superintendent must give a bond of \$12,000 and the Territorial of \$25,000.

In a case of vacancy in the office of county superintendent it may be filled by the board of directors of the county. They may employ assistants. "They shall receive in full for all services rendered by them commissions as follows: Three per centum commission upon the amount of sales of school lands, or sales of lands upon mortgage, or of sales of real estate taken for debt, including all services therewith; two per centum commission upon all sums distributed, paid, or loaned out by them for the support of schools; for all other duties required by law to be performed by them, four dollars a day for such number of days as shall be spent in the actual performance of their duties, not exceeding the number fixed by the county boards in counties in which the boards are given power to fix the number of days by section nine of this article of this Act, and one dollar a day for expenses for the number of days actually spent in school visitation."

It is the duty of county superintendents to sell township fund lands, to visit schools, to conduct teachers' institutes, to examine books of township treasurers, to keep the poll books, and to examine teachers. They have power to direct in what manner township treasurers shall keep their books and accounts, to remove any school director from office, under certain restrictions and to lease and sell real estate.

Apportionment of Territory, county and other funds: "Upon the receipt of the amount due upon the auditor's warrant the county superintendent shall apportion said amount, also the interest on the county fund and the fines and forfeitures, to the several townships and parts of townships in his county, in which townships or parts of townships schools have been kept in accordance with the provisions of this act and with the instructions of the Territory and county superintendents, according to the number of children under twenty-one years of age returned to him, and shall pay over the distributive share belonging to each township, and fractional township to the respective township treasurers, or other authorized person, annually: Provided, That no part of the Territorial, county or other school fund shall be paid to any township treasurer, or other person authorized by said treasurer, unless said township treasurer has filed his bond as required by section one of article four of this act, nor in case said treasurer is reappointed by the trustees unless he shall have renewed his bond and filed the same as aforesaid."

"Lending school funds; interest apportioned: certain instruments valid: (21) The county superintendent may loan any money, not interest, belonging to the county fund, or to any township fund before the same is called for, according to law, by the township treasurer, at the same rate of interest, upon the same security and for the same length of time as is provided by this act in relation to the township treasurers, and apportion the interest as provided in the preceding section; and notes and mortgages taken in the name of the 'county superintendent' of the proper county are hereby declared to be as valid as if taken in the name of 'trustees of schools' of the proper township, and suits may be

## PRESERVATION OF FORESTS CONSERVATION OF WATER

**P**RESERVATION of forests and conservation of water supply: such are the recommendations to the Hawaiian people to be made by E. M. Griffith of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, as a result of his six week's tour of the forests of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai. He will make a report of the results of his investigations to Governor Dole and to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department before his departure for Japan next week, and is now busily engaged in collecting the necessary data for the purpose, to be added to his personal observations. Mr. Griffith believes a forestry bureau, with rangers for at least the forests of Maui and Hawaii, to be an imperative necessity, and it is not improbable that the Department of Agriculture may establish such a bureau in the islands.

"I was much surprised at the good condition of the Hawaiian forests," said Mr. Griffith yesterday. "I had no idea that they were of such extent or so well kept. Our tour of the Maui forests was made in company with H. P. Baldwin, who has protected the forest there for years."

"The most important matter which should be called to the attention of the Hawaiian planters and ranchmen is, that they should not allow the cattle to range along the headwaters of the streams, for by so doing they succeed in killing the undergrowth and ferns, and allow the heather grass to form in mats upon the soil. This prevents the soil from reaching the soil and germinating."

It is important also to prevent the rain from running off too rapidly. The ditches and flumes carry away only a certain amount, and the excess is lost in the ocean, where if the forests are protected, the water soaks through the soil as if it were a sponge and goes off gradually.

"The planters should particularly protect their forests at the headwaters, brought in the name of 'county superintendents,' on all notes and mortgages heretofore or hereafter made payable to the county superintendents."

There shall be three township trustees to be elected on the second Saturday in April annually.

"At the first regular election of trustees, after the passage of this act, lots must be cast between the three trustees to determine which of them are to hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, and thereafter one trustee shall be elected annually. Said trustees shall, after the first regular election, continue in office three years and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office."

36.—Qualifications: (7) No person shall be eligible to the office of trustee of schools unless twenty-one years of age and a resident of the township; and where there are three or more school districts in any township, no two trustees shall reside, when elected, in the same school district, nor shall a person be eligible to the office of trustee of schools and school director at the same time.

37.—Election; notice: (8) Notice of the election of school trustee shall be given by the township treasurer, upon the order of the trustees of schools, by posting notices of such election, at least ten days previous to the time of such election, in not less than five of the most public places in said township, which notices shall specify the time and place of election and the object thereof.

38.—First election ordered; notice: (9) In townships where no election for school trustees has heretofore been held or in townships where, from any cause, there are no trustees of schools, the election of trustees of schools may be held on any Saturday, notice thereof being given as required by section eight of this article. The first election in such township shall be ordered by the county clerk of the county, who shall cause notice to be given as aforesaid.

40.—Judges of election; clerk: (11) The trustees of incorporated townships present shall act as judges, and choose a person to act as clerk of said election.

"In counties under township organization; election of trustees: (19) In counties adopting township organization, in each and every township whose boundaries coincide and are identical with those of the town, as established under the township organization laws, the trustee or trustee shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the town officers. In all such townships if no trustees are elected at the stated town meeting, and when vacancies occur in the board, an election of trustee or trustees shall be ordered by the remaining trustee or trustees of schools through the township treasurer as provided for in section nine of this article."

"List of school trustees to be furnished: (21) When school trustees are elected at town meetings, as provided in section nineteen of this article, it shall be the duty of the county clerk, as soon as the list of the names of officers elected at the town meetings is filed with him, to give the county superintendent a list of the names of all school trustees elected at the town meetings of the county, and of the towns for which they are elected."

The trustees are required to report to the county superintendent the monies expended, and all work of the schools in their respective districts. Provision is made for conveyance of real estate, suits on bond, etc., and provision is made also for election to determine the question of township high schools, to be located in one or two townships. Trustees may not be interested in the sale of real estate for use of schools or in any other way. They may change districts or consolidate districts, with consent of the voters. Provision is made also for division of townships into districts and the election of officers for them. If any district fails to maintain a school for two years it shall

otherwise the soil will harden in the sun and the water will run off too rapidly.

"The whole question as to the forests of the islands is the preservation and conservation of the water supply. In no case did we find virgin forests in which trees are being destroyed by beetles and insects, but where the cattle are allowed to range at the edge of the forests, thus killing the undergrowth, the native trees are quickly affected and immediately attacked by insect enemies. This can be readily seen along the edge of cane fields, where the forests have been cleared and the trees are dying, while further back in the virgin forests they are sound and healthy."

"So much of the government lands have been leased to the plantations and ranchmen that they must themselves protect the forests, upon which their constant supply of water depends. The government can help in so far as it is able to establish forest reserves and encourage planters and ranchers to fence in the slopes."

"The finest virgin forests seen in our trip were those in Hakakela and Ho-namau on Maui, and the magnificent forest belt in Olan district surrounding Hilo."

"I think there is great need for a ranger both on Maui and Hawaii, where the forestry rules and regulations should be strictly enforced. There is a great deal of land on Hawaii covered with an as and pahoehoe flow which is being stockpiled for timber trees and which is suitable for neither agriculture or grazing purposes. This should be always held as a forestry reserve."

For commercial purposes the forests of Hawaii are not of very great value, excepting the koa wood, which makes fine furniture. There are other fine species in Kona, Maui and Hilo, which would make magnificent furniture; the grain is fine and the wood very hard, but the trees are not in sufficient quantity to be valuable commercially."

Mr. Griffith visited with Governor Dole yesterday, and also spent considerable of the day with Jared Smith and Wray Taylor. Mr. Griffith will deliver a lecture on "Forestry" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms next Thursday evening at the request of people interested in the subject.

be attached to some other district.

The township treasurer is elected by the trustees, and must give a bond; he may loan school funds upon conditions, even to school directors, upon proper security, but at not less than 6 per cent per annum, nor more than \$ per cent. He must make a semi-annual accounting. His salary is to be fixed by the directors.

Election of directors: (1) In all school districts having a population of less than one thousand inhabitants, and not governed by any special act in relation to free schools now in force, there shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided for, a board of directors to consist of three members. Any person, male or female, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who is a resident of the school district, and who is able to read and write in the English language, shall be eligible to the office of school director: Provided, That no person shall be eligible to the office of school director who is at the time a member of the board of school trustees.

The duty of directors shall be to establish and keep in operation, for at least one hundred and ten days of actual teaching in each year, without reduction by reason of closing schools on legal holidays or for any other cause, and longer if practicable, a sufficient number of free schools for the accommodation of all children in the district over the age of six and under twenty-one years, and shall secure for all such children the right and opportunity to an equal education in such free schools. Said directors may, where they deem the amount of labor done sufficient to justify it, allow the clerk of such board of directors, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, compensation for duties actually performed.

"They shall have power to dismiss a teacher for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, immorality, or other sufficient cause."

They may provide that children under twelve years of age shall not be confined in school more than four hours daily.

The directors may locate the buildings, may grant special holidays, may borrow money and issue bonds for the construction of school houses, may issue warrants in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and can be held responsible for balance due teachers or for all debts legally contracted. They have to do also with the transfer of pupils.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

School law applicable to cities and villages: (1) Incorporated cities and villages, except as now have charge and control of free schools by special acts, shall be and remain parts of the school townships in which they are respectively situated and be subject to the general provisions of the school law.

Board of Education in districts of one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants: (2) In all school districts having a population of not less than one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants and not governed by any special act in relation to free schools now in force, there shall be elected, instead of the directors provided by law in other districts, a board of education, to consist of a president of the Board of Education, six members and three additional members for every additional ten thousand inhabitants.

The election of the Board of Education follows out closely the plan of that for the trustees and directors, and they have the same duty, though somewhat enlarged in the cities. They must appoint a secretary and publish annually a report of school work.

The bill provides also for cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants a board of twenty-one members to be appointed by the Mayor. The Board of Education, like the trustees and directors, must also "provide fuel and such other necessities for the school as, in their opinion, may be required in the school houses or other property belonging to the said districts."

**TEACHERS.** Article seven provides for teachers, examinations, methods of appointment, certificates, and provides also what studies shall be taught. Teachers are held responsible for property of the schools, and are required to report to the directors. Wages are to be paid monthly.

**REVENUE—TAXATION.**

(1) For the purpose of establishing and supporting free schools for not less than five nor more than nine months in each year, and defraying all the expenses of the same of every description; for the purpose of repairing and improving schoolhouses; of procuring furniture, fuel, libraries and apparatus; and for all other necessary incidental expenses in each district, village or city, the directors shall be authorized to levy a tax annually upon all the taxable property of the district, village or city not to exceed two per centum for educational and three per centum for building purposes (except to pay indebtedness contracted previous to the passage of this act), the valuation to be ascertained by the last assessment for Territorial and county taxes.

**BONDS.** Directors may borrow money and issue bonds: For the purpose of building school houses or purchasing school sites, or for repairing and improving the same, the directors of any school district, when authorized by a majority of all the votes cast at an election called for that purpose, may borrow money, issuing bonds signed by not less than two members of said board of directors, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum.

**SCHOOL FUNDS.** The common fund of this Territory shall consist of the proceeds of a two-mill tax to be levied upon each dollar's valuation of the property in the Territory, annually, until otherwise provided by law, the interest on what is known as the school fund proper being three per centum upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the Territory, one-sixth part excepted.

Territory to pay interest: The Territory shall pay the interest mentioned in the preceding section at the rate of six per centum annually, to be paid into and become a part of said school fund.

On the first Monday in January after taking the census of the Territory, the auditor of public accounts shall ascertain the number of children in each county in the Territory under twenty-one years of age, and shall thereupon make a dividend to each county of the sum from the tax levied and collected under the provisions of the first section.

All bonds, notes, mortgages, monies and effects which have heretofore accrued or may hereafter accrue from the sale of the sixteenth section of the common-school lands of any township or county, or from the sale of any real estate or other property taken on any judgment or for any debt due to the principal of any township or county fund, and all other funds of every description which have been or may hereafter be carried to and made part of the principal of any township or county fund, by any law which has heretofore been, is now, or may hereafter be enacted, are hereby declared to be and shall forever constitute the principal of the township or county fund.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LANDS.**

Sections numbered thirteen and thirty-three in every township shall be reserved and known as lands for agricultural college and schools for the deaf, dumb and blind children of the Territory of Hawaii; said lands never to be sold and only the proceeds therefrom to be used, and exclusively for the education of said children.

Sections sixteen and thirty-six in every township shall be reserved, and as known as school lands, for the benefit and use of free schools of the Hawaiian Territory, the income derived from said lands alone to be used.

It shall be lawful for the trustees of schools in townships to rent or lease sections thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three and thirty-six or any other lands granted in lieu thereof, for an annual rent to be paid in money to the treasurer.

**FINES AND FORFEITURES.**

All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed or incurred in any of the courts of record, or before any justice of the peace of this Territory, except fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred or imposed in incorporated towns or cities for the violation of the by-laws or ordinances thereof, shall, when collected, be paid to the county superintendent of schools of the county wherein such fines, penalties or forfeitures have been imposed or incurred, and the said county superintendent of schools shall give his receipt therefor to the person from whom such fine, forfeiture or penalty was received. The said county superintendent shall annually distribute such fines, penalties or forfeitures in the same manner as the common school funds of the Territory are distributed.

**SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.**

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

P. M. Brooks, attorney for the Kahuku rioters, stated yesterday that he would take no immediate action to secure their release on habeas corpus before Judge Estee. He said he felt confident that Estee would be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and the few months still remaining would hardly affect the status of the cases.

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

**EVERY CHILD** born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.


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## Just a Glance . . .

Over this list and you may find something you have wanted for a long time. Next week we will have an entirely new list.

Axes, Hatchets, Asphaltum, Asbestos, Alumn, Balances, Batteries, Blacking, Brackets, Braces, Bellow and Blowers, Brimstone, Bells, Belt-ing, Benzine, Bits, Bicycles and sundry parts, Brooms, Blocks, Bolts, Borax, Buckets, Buckles, Brushes, Chalk, Clamps, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Chain, Carbide, Cleaves, Chains, Chimneys and Globes, Clippers, Corkscrews, Currycombs, Charcoal, Blacksmiths' Coal, Dog Collars, Compound, Choppers, Feed Cutters, Dressing, Drills (all sizes), Elastic Shoe, Eyelets, Emery, Fast, Freezers, Files, Filters, Forges, Forks, Fluters, Fuse, Gold Leaf, Gauges, Gates, Grease, Grindstones, Glimlets, Goggles, Guns and Rifles, Hammers, Handles, Hangers, Handcuffs, Haps and Staples, Hinges, Hooks, Hose, Hoops, Iron (sheet and bar), Irons, Insulators, Jackscrews, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Knobs, Laces, Ladders, Lanterns, Lashes, Lasts, Levels, Lead, Leather, Linen, Links, Locks, Mails, Mauls, Mallets, Matches, Machines (various), Yellow Metal, Meas-ures, Mills, Mowers, Mops, Nails (all kinds), Netting, Needles, Nippers, Nuts, Oars, Oakum, Openers, Oils (all kinds)—Tropic, Engine and Cylinder Oils), Packing, Pans, Pads, Paints (all kinds), Planes, Piners and Pliers, Pitch, Pipe (water and steam), Pipe Fittings, Plovers and parts, Potash, Pots, Polish, Points, Powder, Punches, Putty, Pullers, Pulleys, Pumice, Pumps, Rakes, Ratchets, Razors, Rackets, Revolvers, Reamers, Rings, Rivets, Rowlock, Rope (Sisal, Manila and Wire), Rules, Rosin, Sapolio, Salamander, Sal Soda, Staples, Snaps, Squeezers, Snips, Sprinklers, Spikes, Scissors, Seythes, Springs, Soap, Stones, Scoops, Shot, Solder, Strops, Stoves, Shoehorns, Sponges, Stocks and Dies, Squares, Squiggles, Spurs, Tacks, Traps, Tallow, Tanks, Telephones and parts, Thermometers, Tills, Thimbles, Tires, Twine, Tongs, Trowels, Torches, Tools, Turpentine, Tube, Trucks, Turnbuckles, Tubes, Zinc, Varnishes (all kinds), Valves, Vises, Waste, Washboards, Wax, Washers, Wads, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wrenches, Wire, Wicking, Whips and Lashes, Wringers, Yardsticks, Tin, Spoons, Swivels, Sheaves, Shackles, Paper, Oor, Hames, Glue, Gasoline, Duck, Churns, Incubators, Hunting Supplies, Sporting Goods, Carvers, Saws.

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DORIC . . . . .	FEB. 22	PERU . . . . .	FEB. 15
NIPPON MARU . . . . .	MARCH 4	COPTIC . . . . .	FEB. 25
PERU . . . . .	MARCH 12	AMERICA MARU . . . . .	MARCH 4
COPTIC . . . . .	MARCH 20	PEKING . . . . .	MARCH 12
AMERICA MARU . . . . .	MARCH 28	GALIC . . . . .	MARCH 20
PEKING . . . . .	APRIL 5	HONGKONG MARU . . . . .	MARCH 28
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HONGKONG MARU . . . . .	APRIL 20	DORIC . . . . .	APRIL 12
CHINA . . . . .	APRIL 28	NIPPON MARU . . . . .	APRIL 20
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